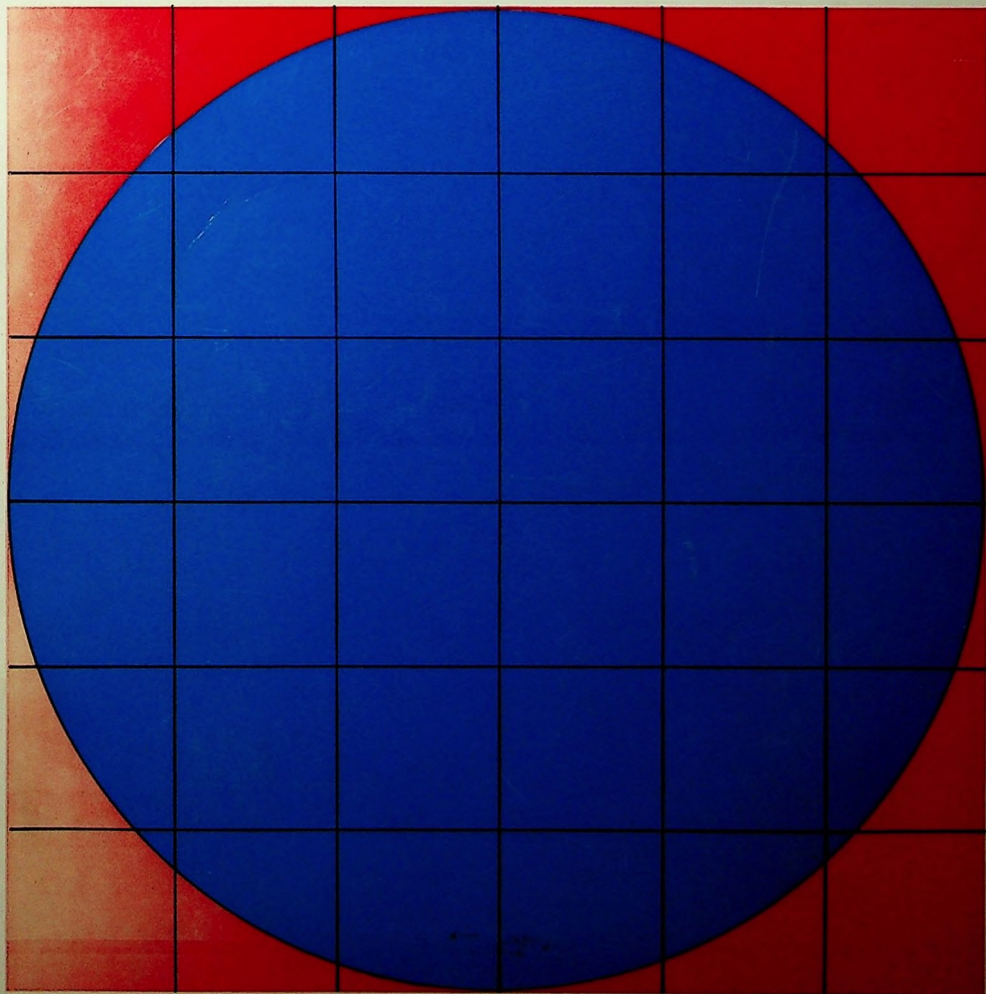


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BRITISH HISTORY ATLAS

Martin Gilbert

Fellow of Merton College, Oxford

Cartography by **ARTHUR BANKS**

Weidenfeld and Nicolson
5 Winsley Street London W1

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Worcester, and London

Preface

The maps in this atlas are intended to provide a visual introduction to British history. I have used the word 'British' in its widest scope, including when relevant England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the changing overseas empire, the wars and treaties in which Britain engaged, the alliances in time of peace, the growth of industry and trade, and, on five of the maps, famine and plague.

The story of the British Isles forms the central theme. I have included maps to illustrate economic, social and political problems as well as territorial and military ones. I hope this atlas will help to show that there is more to British history than Hastings and Crécy, Blenheim and Waterloo, Passchendaele and Dunkirk, all of which moments of glory I have tried to put in their wider, and no less important, contexts.

For the maps covering the period before the Norman Conquest the sources are often conflicting on specific details. I have therefore drawn these maps on the basis of probability. In many instances precise knowledge of early frontiers is lacking. I have tried nevertheless to give a clear if also, of necessity, an approximate picture.

As British history advances from wattle huts to timber mansions, and thence on to steel and concrete, so too do the number and variety of facts available to the historian. This is reflected in the maps themselves. I have tried to avoid too complex or too cluttered a page; but a map cannot always satisfy all the demands made upon it, and only the reader can judge where clarity of design and sufficiency of information have been successfully combined.

I am under an obligation of gratitude to those historians and colleagues who kindly scrutinised my draft maps at an early stage, and who made many suggestions for their scope and improvement; in particular Dr J. M. Wallace-Hadrill, Dr Roger Highfield, Mr Ralph Davis, Mr T. F. R. G. Braun, Dr C. C. Davies and Miss Barbara Malament. When the maps were more completed, they were checked by Mr Adrian Scheps, Mr Edmund Ranallo, Mrs Elizabeth Goold, Mr Tony Lawdham and Mrs Jean Kelly, to all of whom my thanks are due.

Both the publishers and I are beholden to the cartographic skill and energy of Mr Arthur Banks, who transformed rough drafts, pencil sketches and complex instructions into maps of the highest clarity and most attractive design.

I should greatly welcome any corrections of these maps for future editions.

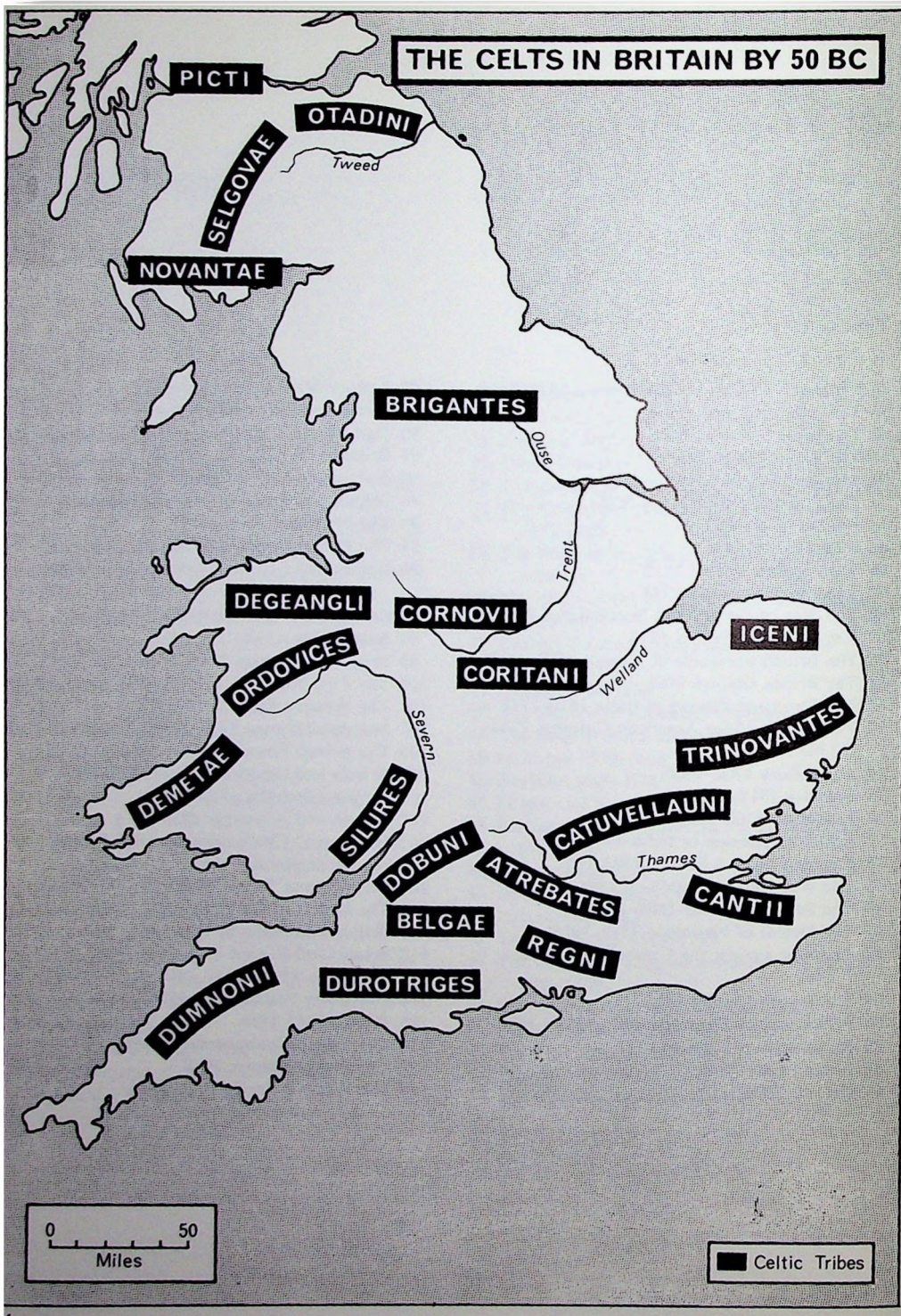
MARTIN GILBERT
Merton College, Oxford

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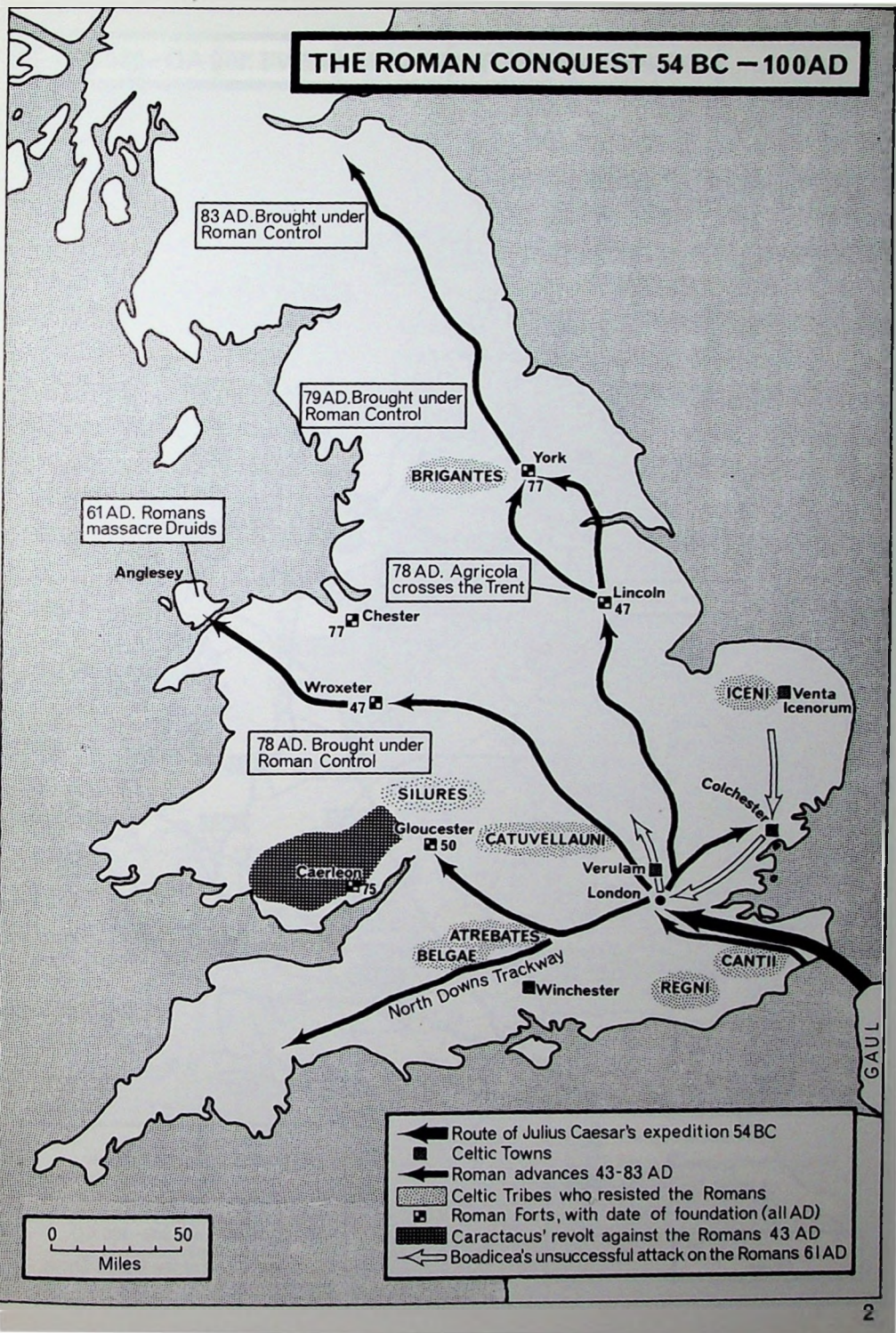
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- 4 Civilian Life in Roman Britain
- 5 The Pattern of Roman Settlement in Southern England
- 6 The Decline of Roman Britain 367 AD–517 AD
- 7 Early Saxon Settlement 500–626
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- 62 Monmouth's Rebellion 1685
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- 117 Colonies and Bases 1967
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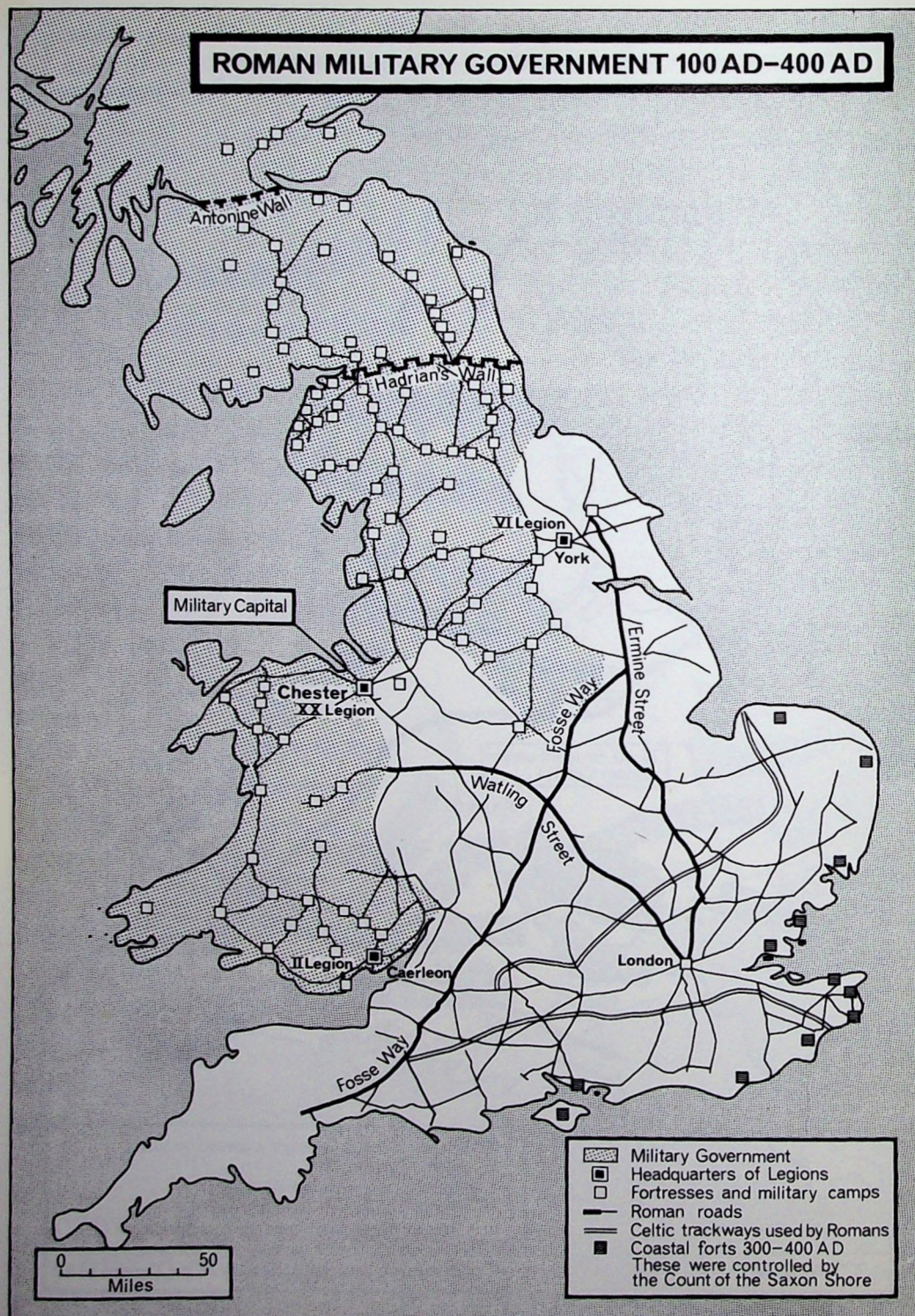
THE CELTS IN BRITAIN BY 50 BC



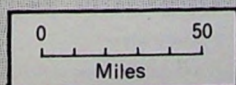
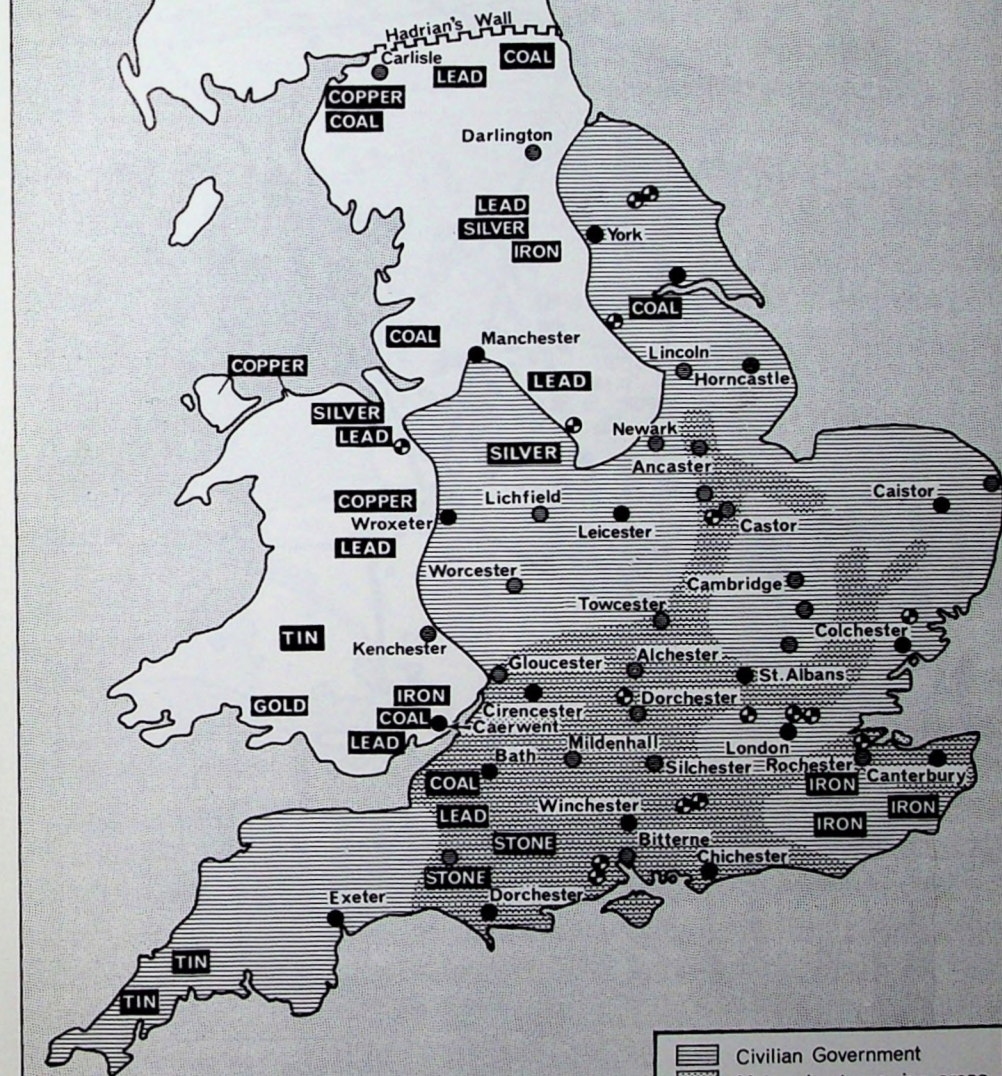
THE ROMAN CONQUEST 54 BC – 100AD



ROMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT 100 AD-400 AD

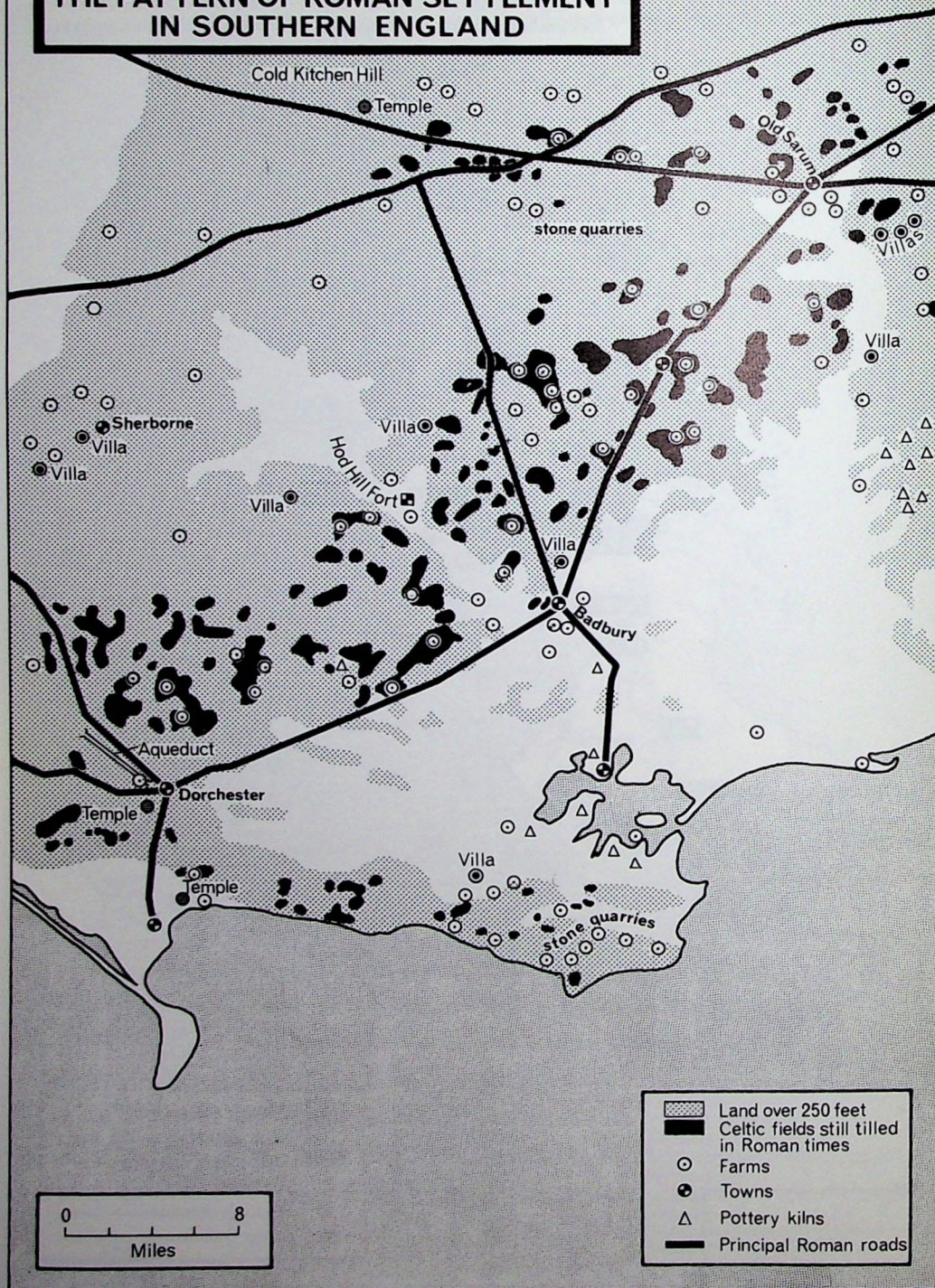


CIVILIAN LIFE IN ROMAN BRITAIN



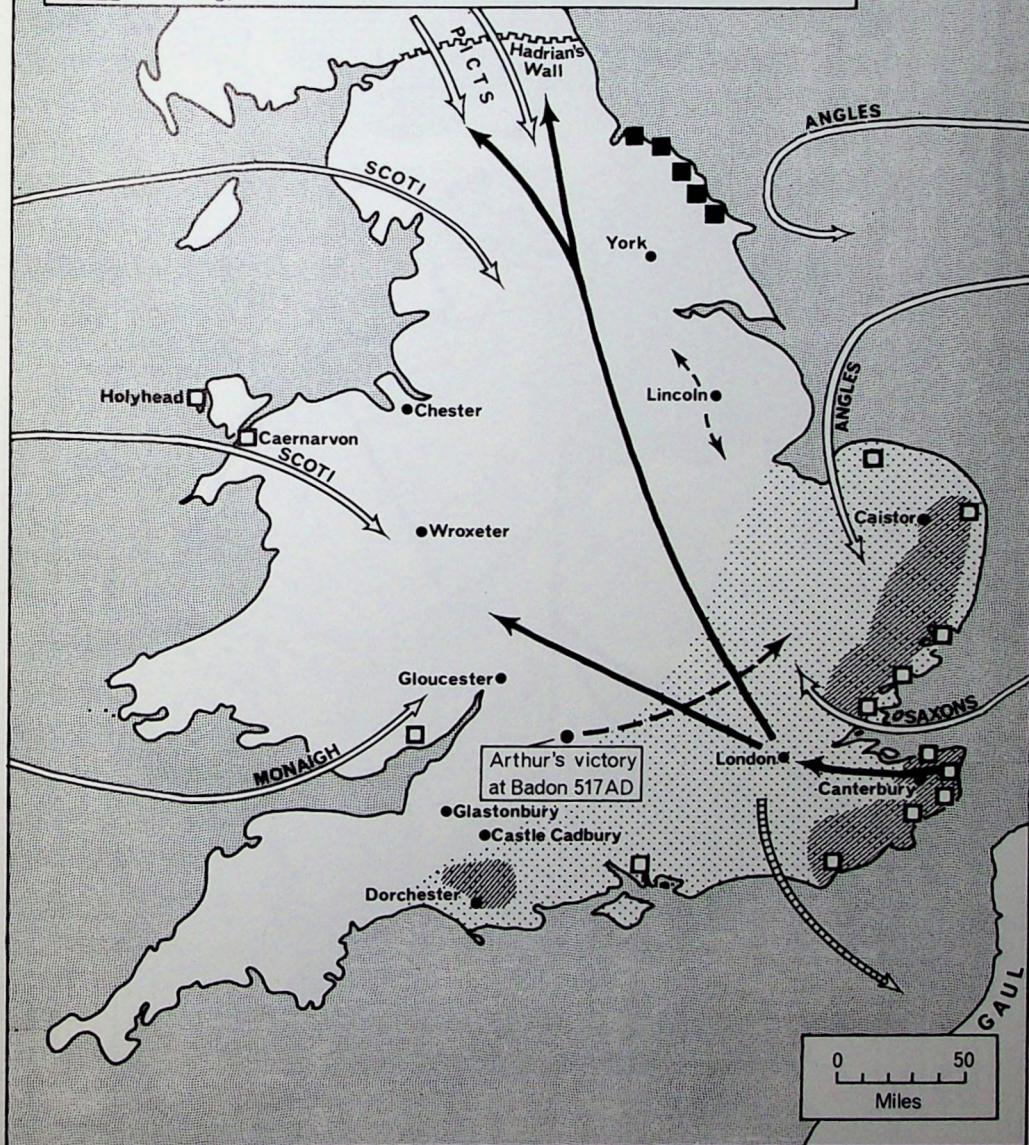
- Civilian Government
- Main wheat-growing areas
- Mines and quarries
- Potteries
- Regional capitals
- Other towns

THE PATTERN OF ROMAN SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND

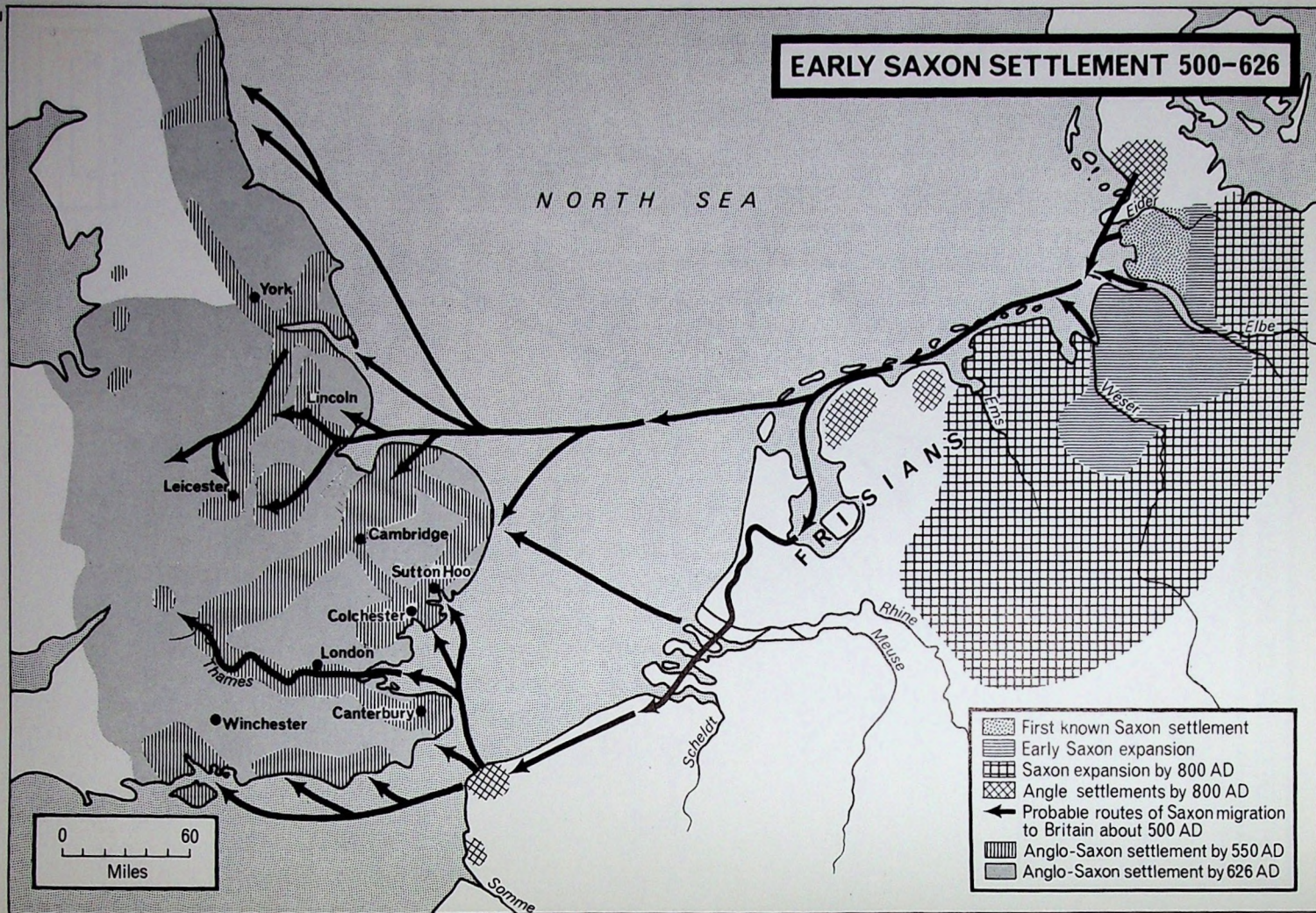


THE DECLINE OF ROMAN BRITAIN 367AD-517AD

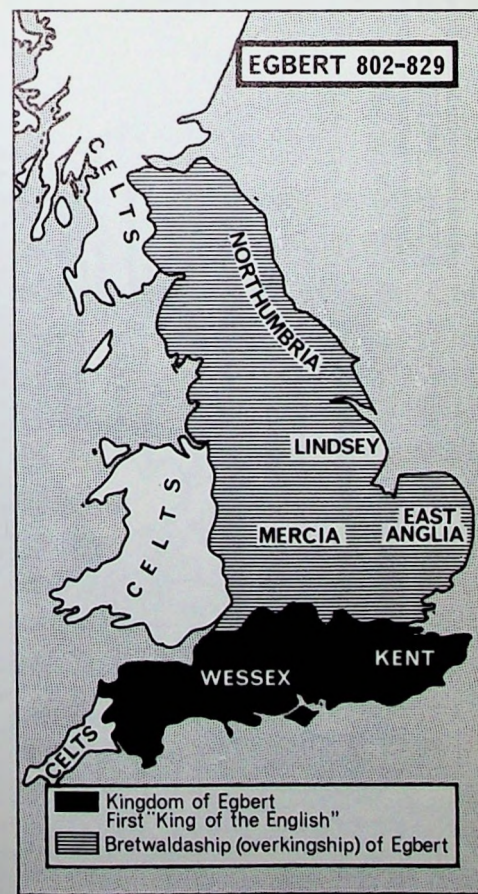
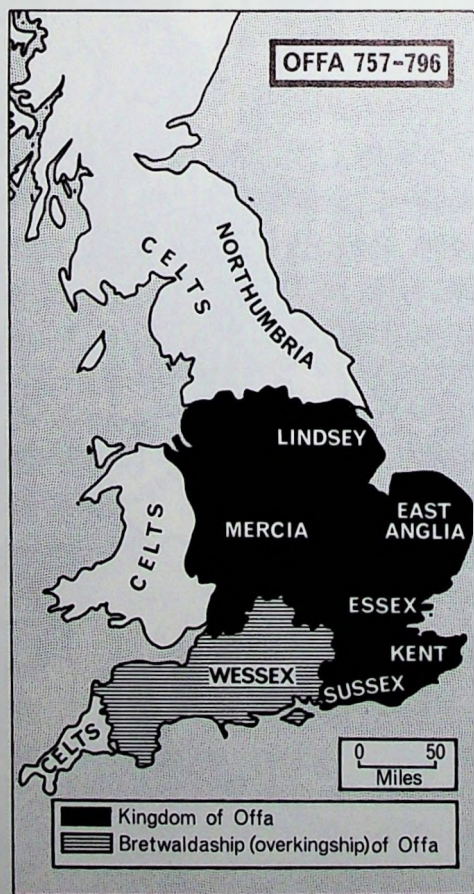
- ← First major assaults on Roman Britain from Ireland and Denmark, beginning 367 AD
- ← Theodosius' attempt to re-establish Roman authority 369 AD
- Many Roman troops withdrawn to defend Romans in France against the Gauls
- Probable Roman occupation 417AD-429AD
- Fortresses built by Theodosius
- Coastal Forts
- Plantations of Foederati: Celtic tribes settled to form a defensive barrier against Saxon attack
- ← Possible attacks by Arthur 505AD-517AD



EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENT 500-626



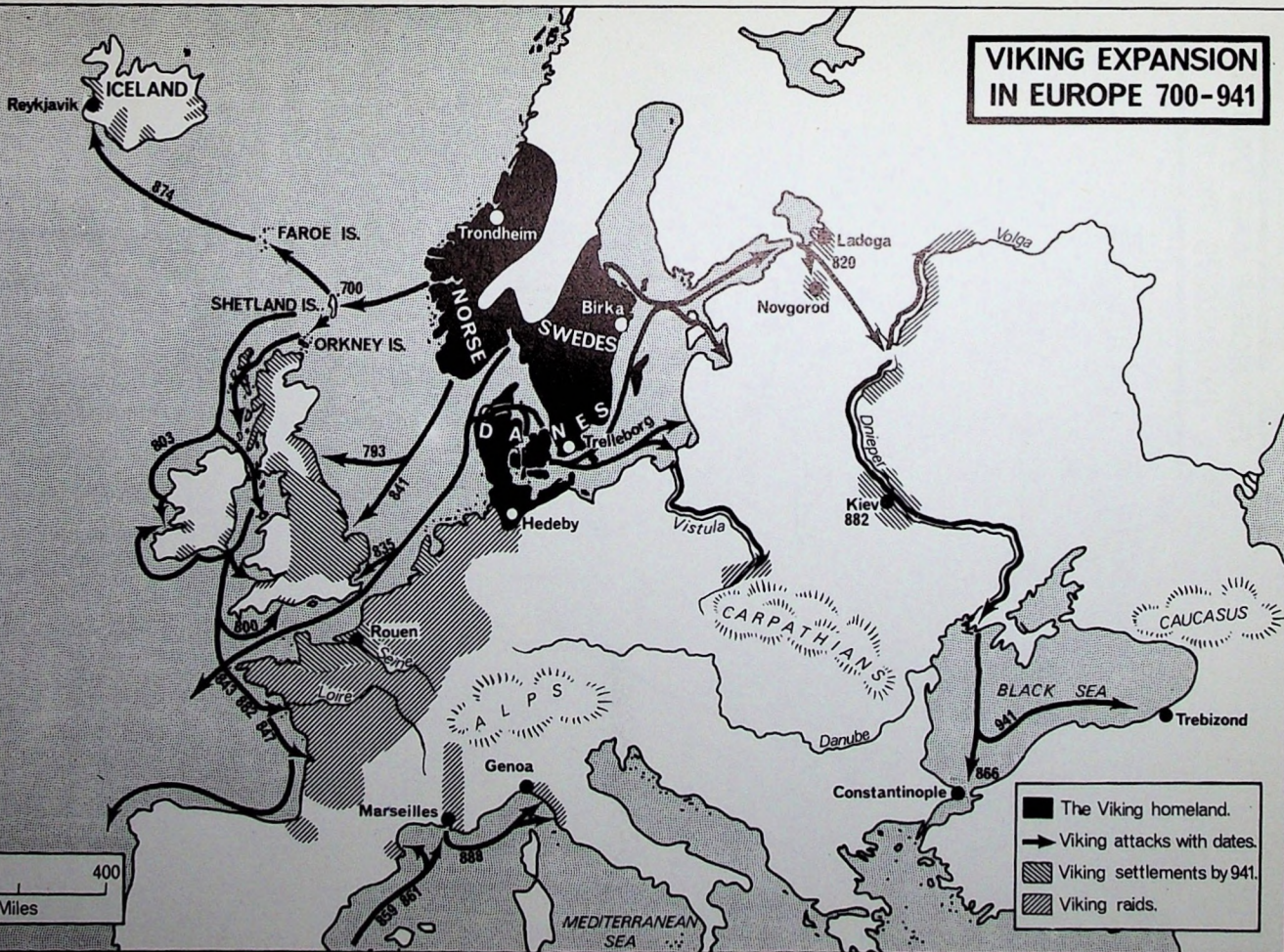
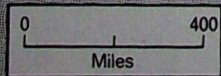
SAXON KINGDOMS AND BRETWALDASHIPS 630-829



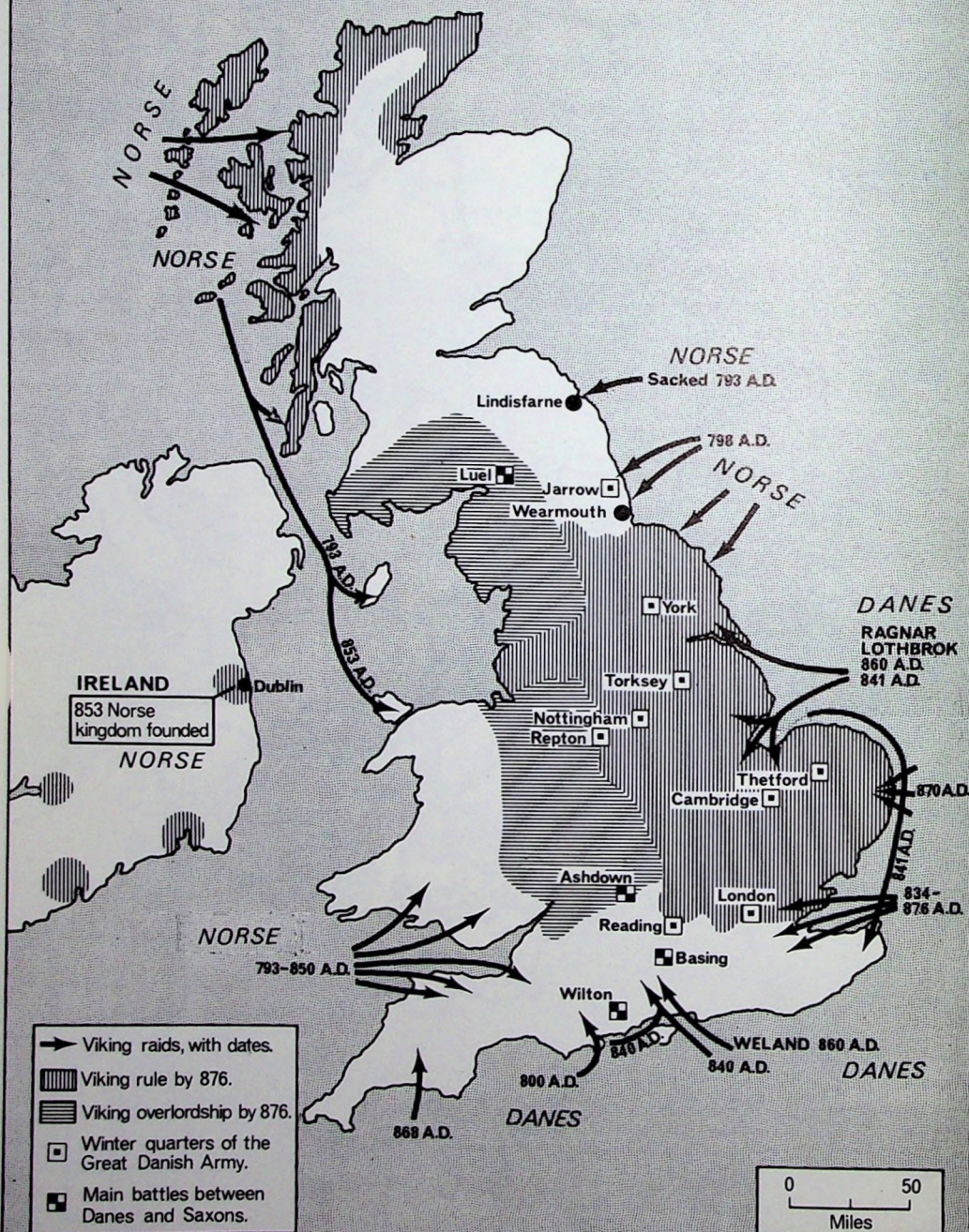
THE CHURCH 700-850

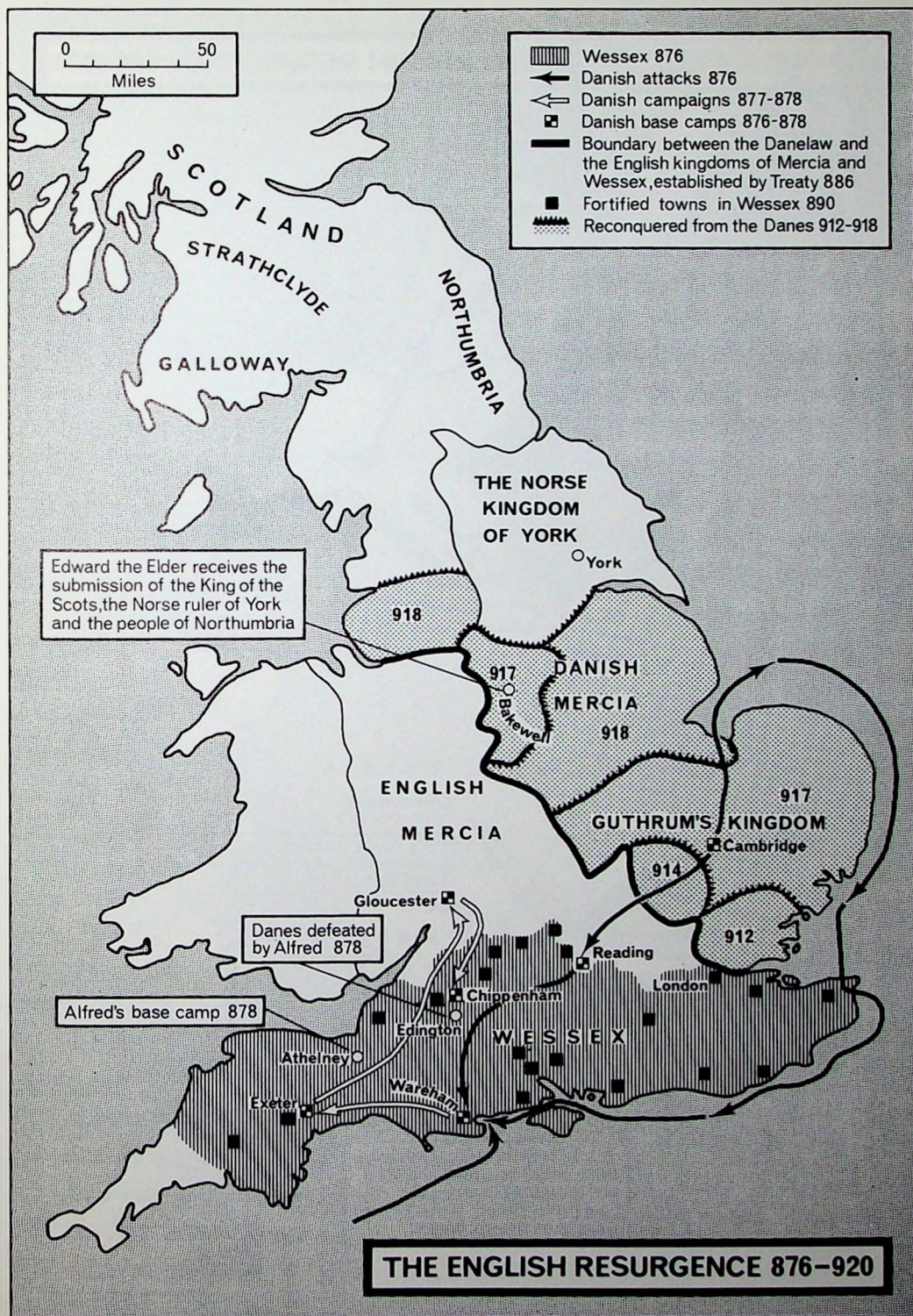


VIKING EXPANSION IN EUROPE 700-941

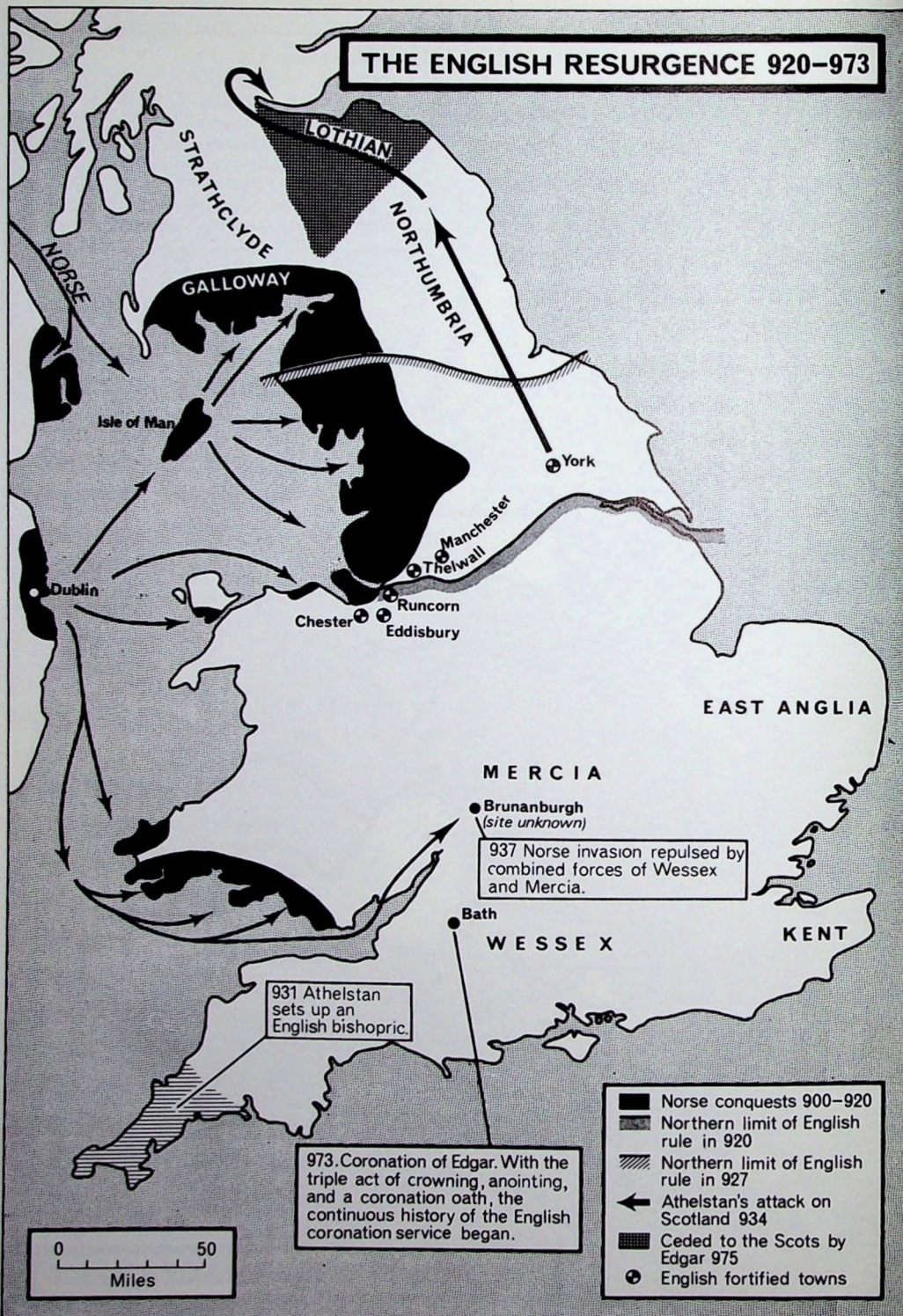


THE NORSE AND DANISH INVASIONS 793-876














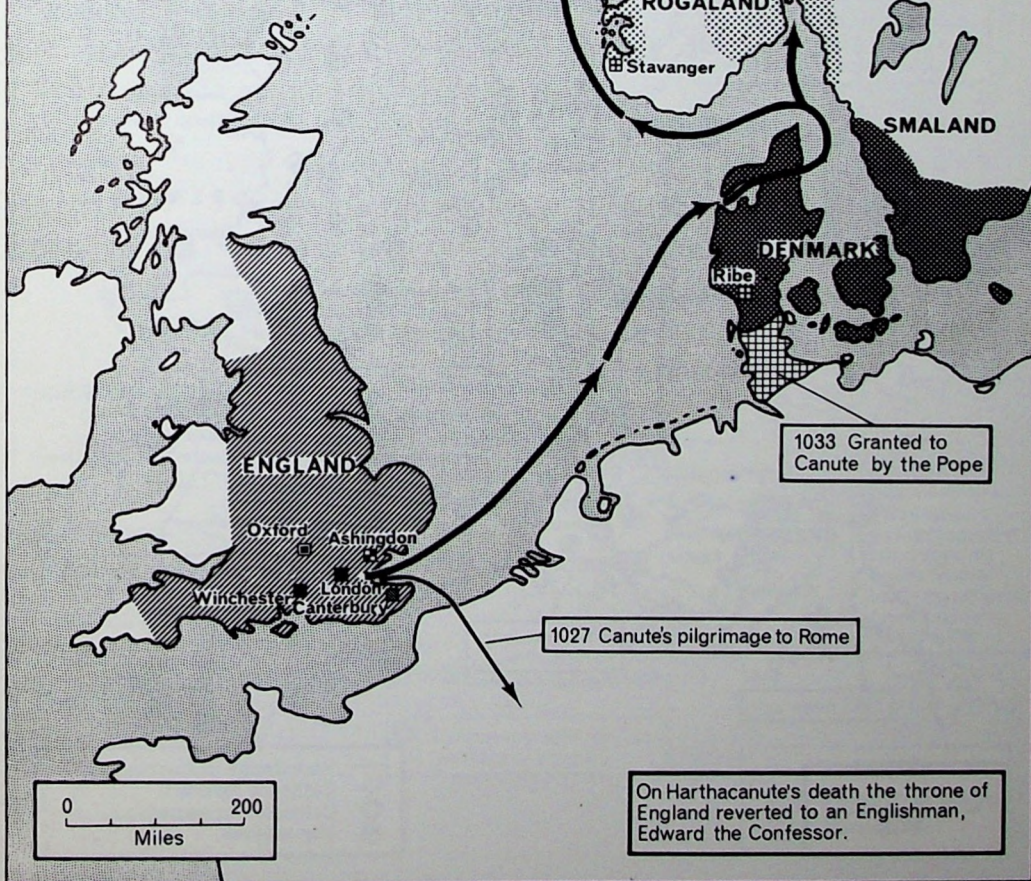
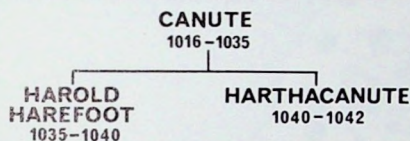
THE ENGLISH RESURGENCE 920-973



THE DANISH EMPIRE 1000-1034

-  The Danish Kingdom in 1000
-  Burnt by Danes 1010
-  Archbishop murdered by Danes 1012
-  Surrendered to Danes under Swein Forkbeard 1013
-  Edmund Ironside defeated by Canute 1016
-  Canute's conquests by 1016
-  Canute's expeditions 1023-1028
-  Danish conquests by 1034
-  English missionary churches

THE DANISH KINGS OF ENGLAND

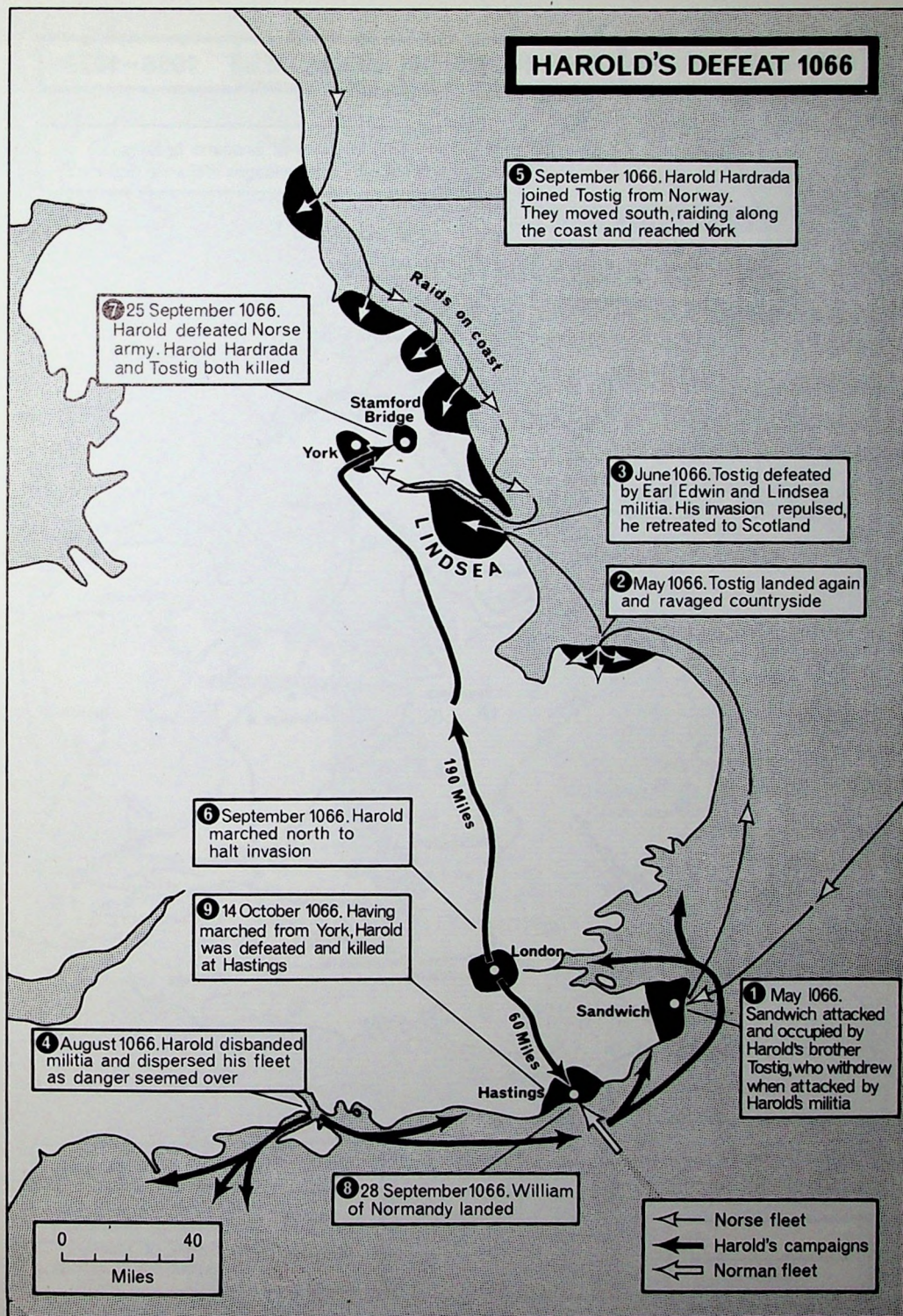


On Harthacanute's death the throne of England reverted to an Englishman, Edward the Confessor.

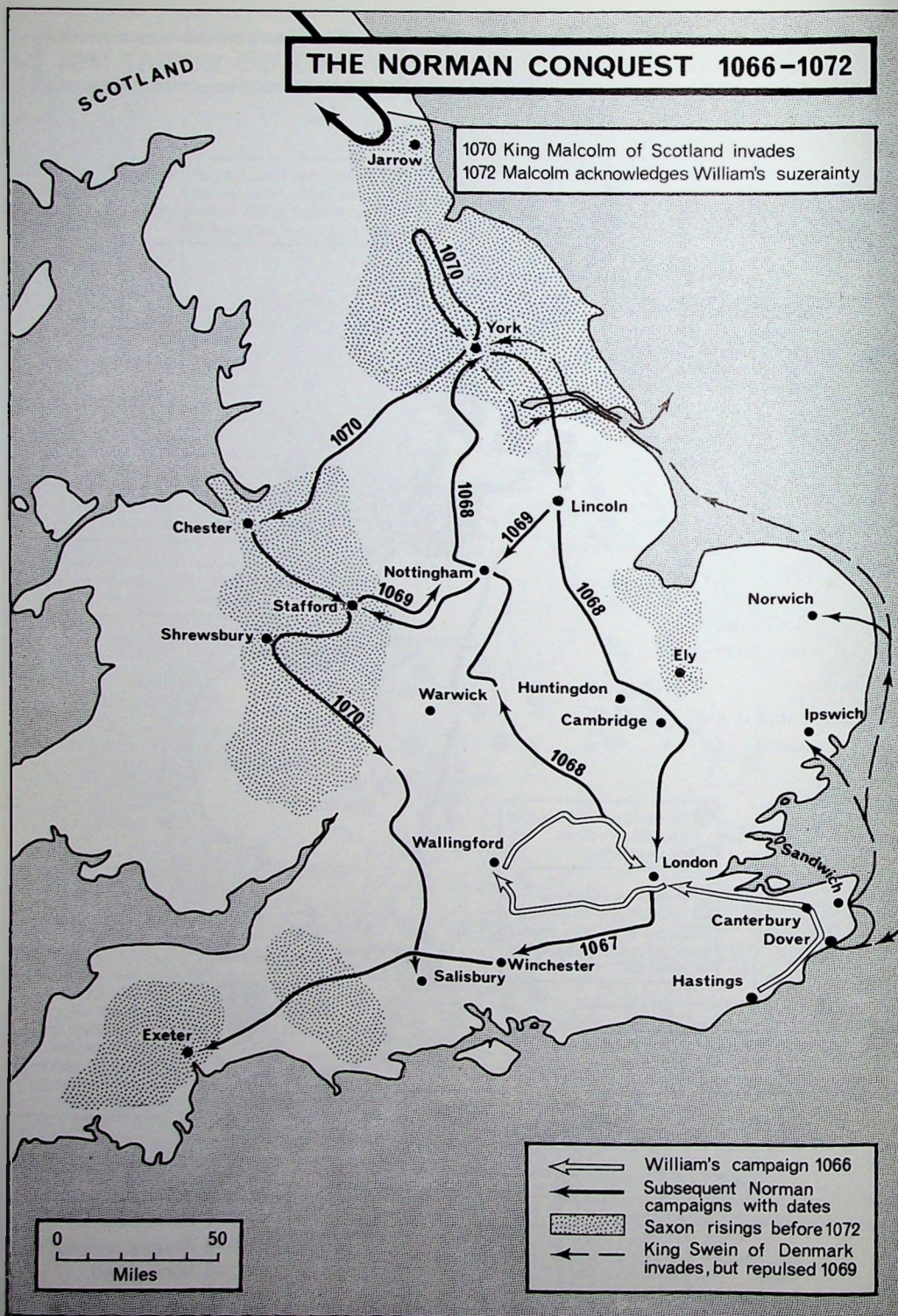
BISHOPRICS AND MONASTERIES 1000-1066



HAROLD'S DEFEAT 1066



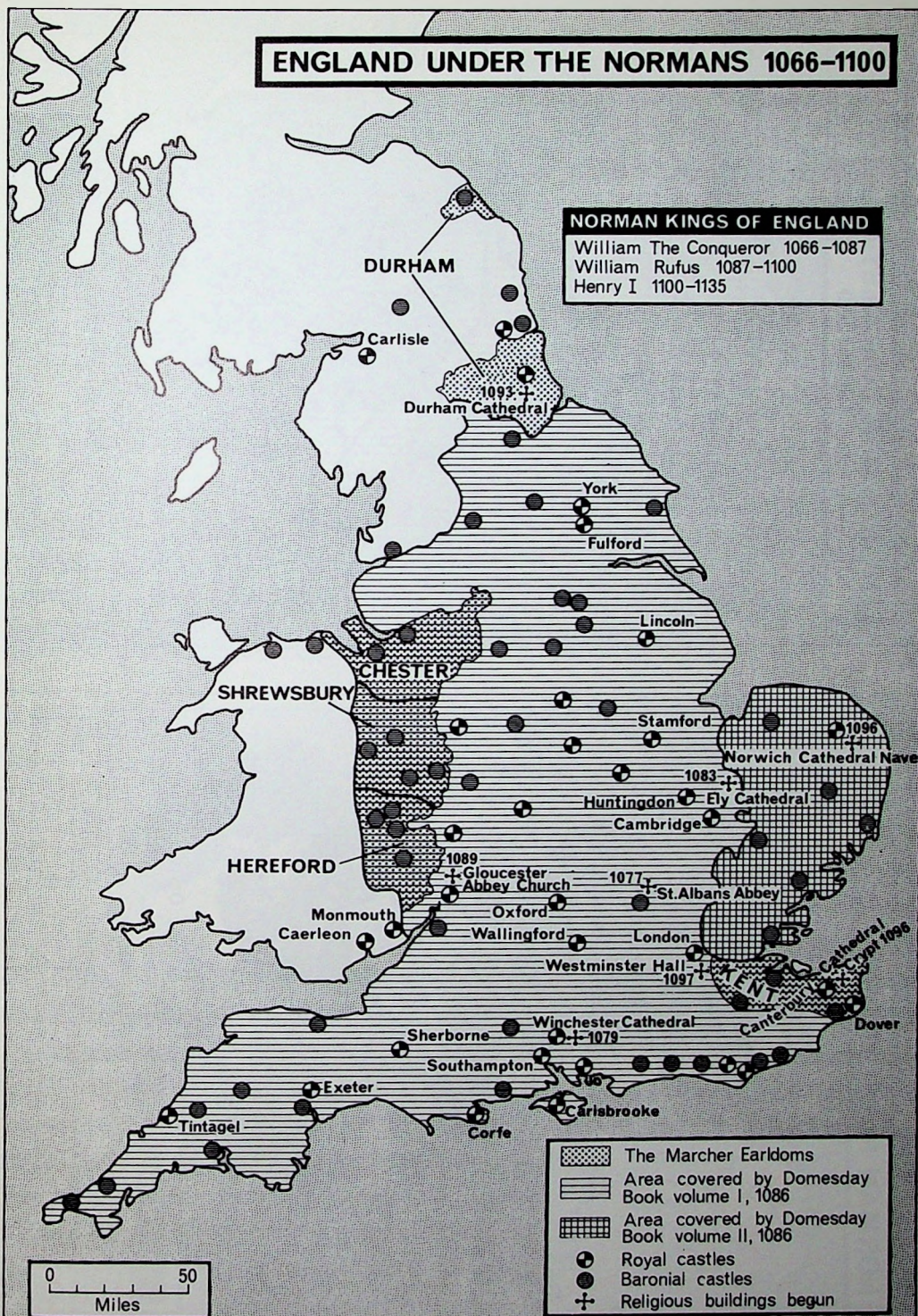
THE NORMAN CONQUEST 1066-1072



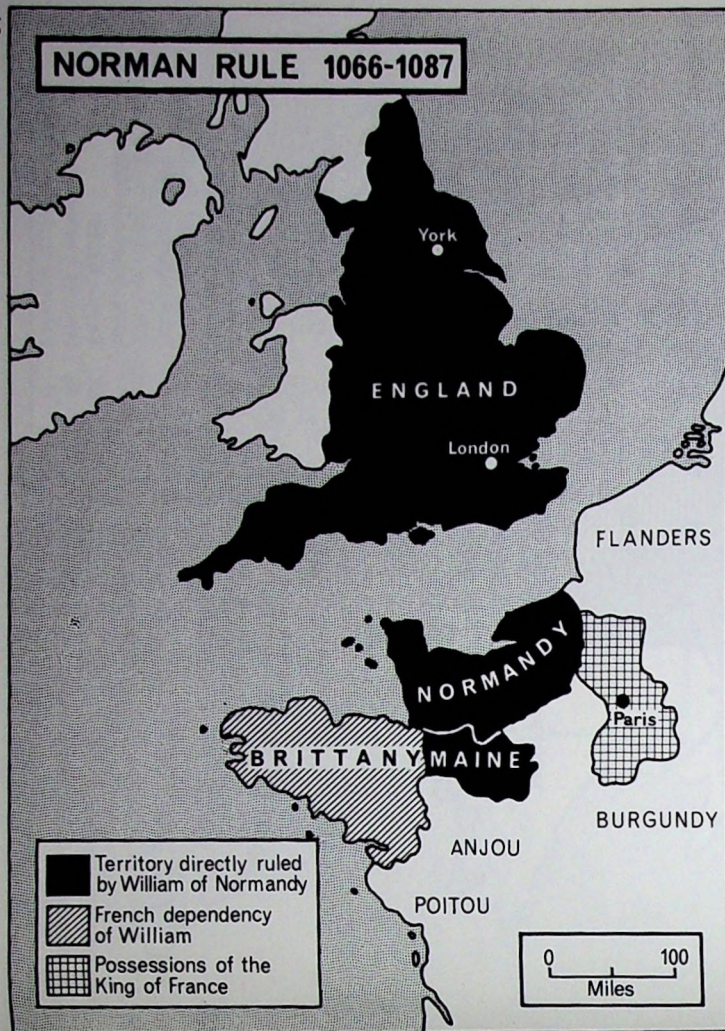
ENGLAND UNDER THE NORMANS 1066-1100

NORMAN KINGS OF ENGLAND

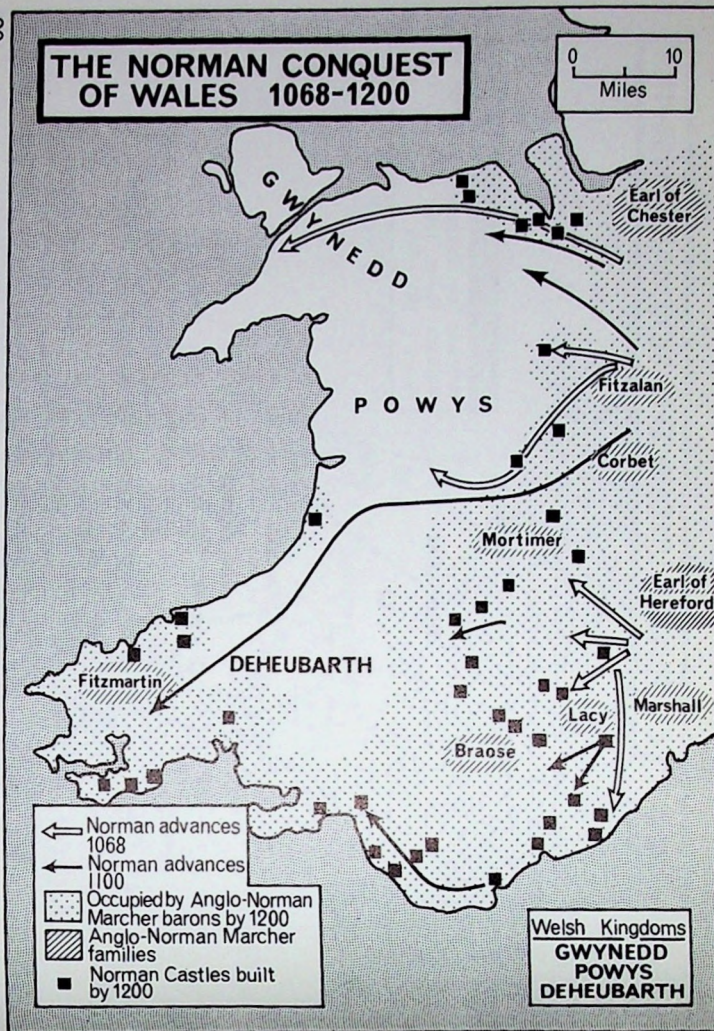
William The Conqueror 1066-1087
William Rufus 1087-1100
Henry I 1100-1135



NORMAN RULE 1066-1087



THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF WALES 1068-1200



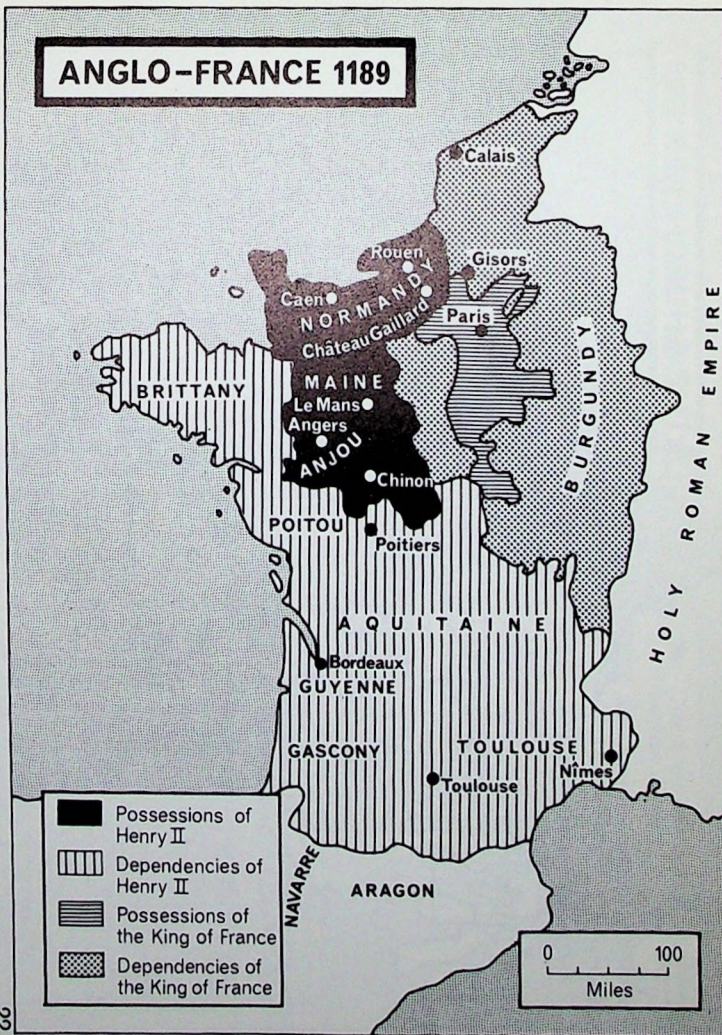
IRELAND 1150

0 50
Miles



ANGLO-FRANCE 1189

0 100
Miles







THE CHURCH 1100-1300

The Cistercians stressed manual labour and fieldwork. They introduced many farming improvements and were large exporters of wool. By 1200 there were over 100 Cistercian houses in England.



- + Cistercian foundations 1127-1180
- ⊕ Cistercian foundations 1180-1300
- ⊗ Houses of the Dominican friars 1221-1300
- ⊙ Houses of the Franciscan friars 1230-1300
- ✦ Other religious buildings begun

STEPHEN AND MATILDA 1135-1148

-  Towns and castles loyal to Stephen nephew of Henry I
-  Main sphere of influence of Matilda daughter of Henry I
-  Land controlled by Matilda's half-brother Robert of Gloucester
-  Land controlled by Geoffrey de Mandeville 1140-43

0 100
Miles

4 Rebellion of Rannulf of Chester. Stephen defeated at Lincoln and taken to Winchester where Matilda is elected Domina Anglorum April 1141.

9 1143-4 Ravaged by Geoffrey de Mandeville. Religious houses plundered. Towns burned. Citizens tortured. De Mandeville dies 1144.

3 1136-8 Stephen suppresses rebellions

7 1142 Captured and burnt by Stephen. Matilda escapes to Wallingford.

10 1145 Stephen cuts off Robert of Gloucester from Matilda (then at Wallingford). Two years later Robert dies. In 1148 Matilda flees to France.

2 1135 Stephen elected king

1 1135 Towns refuse to admit Stephen on his arrival in England

6 1142 Captured by Stephen. Angevin port for France. Lost in 1143.

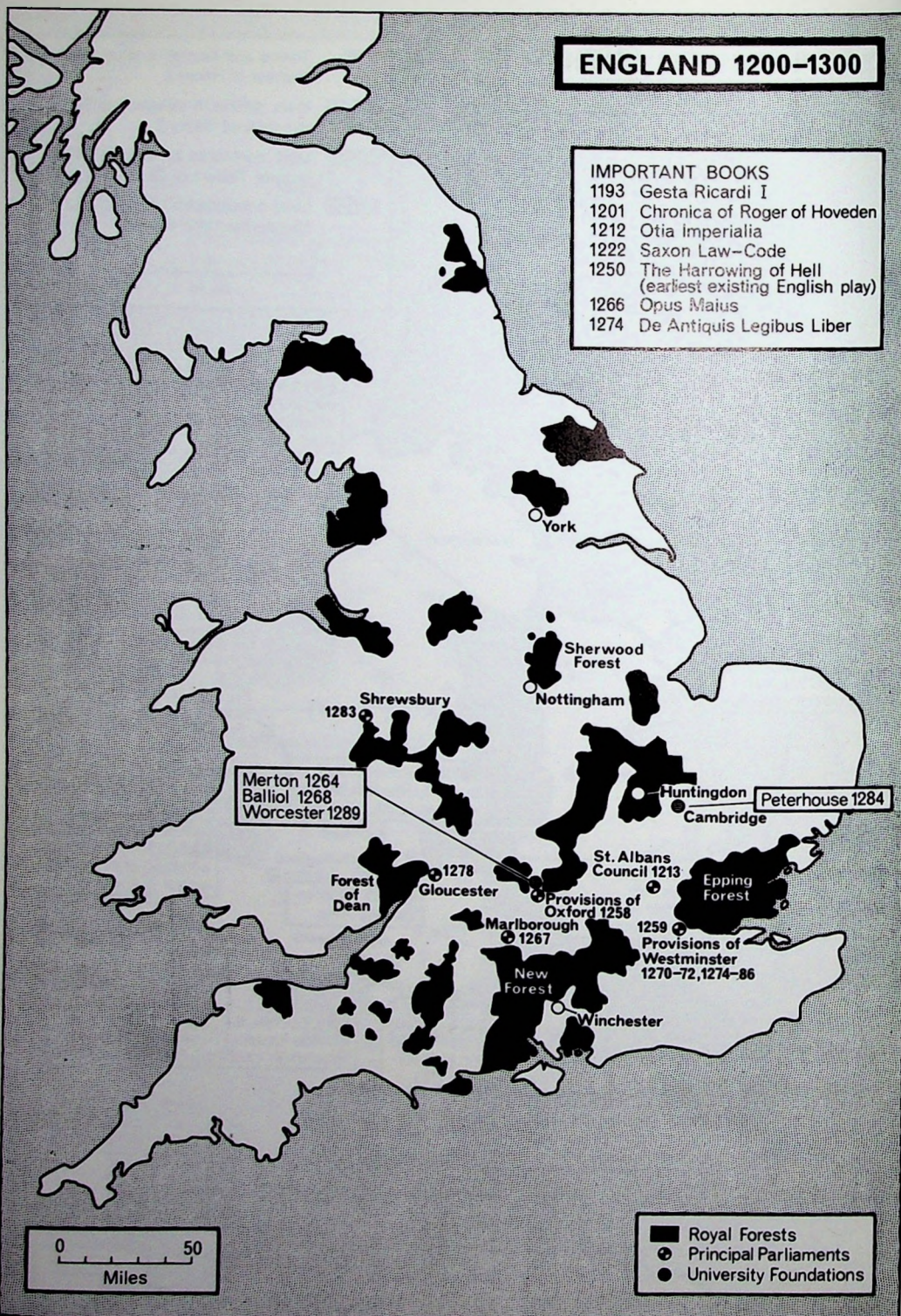
5 Feb.-Sept. 1141 Stephen imprisoned. Matilda expelled September. Robert of Gloucester captured. Stephen released

8 1143 Stephen is defeated. Robert of Gloucester controls western England.

ENGLAND 1200-1300

IMPORTANT BOOKS

- 1193 Gesta Ricardi I
- 1201 Chronica of Roger of Hoveden
- 1212 Otia Imperialia
- 1222 Saxon Law-Code
- 1250 The Harrowing of Hell
(earliest existing English play)
- 1266 Opus Maius
- 1274 De Antiquis Legibus Liber



THE ECONOMY 1200-1300

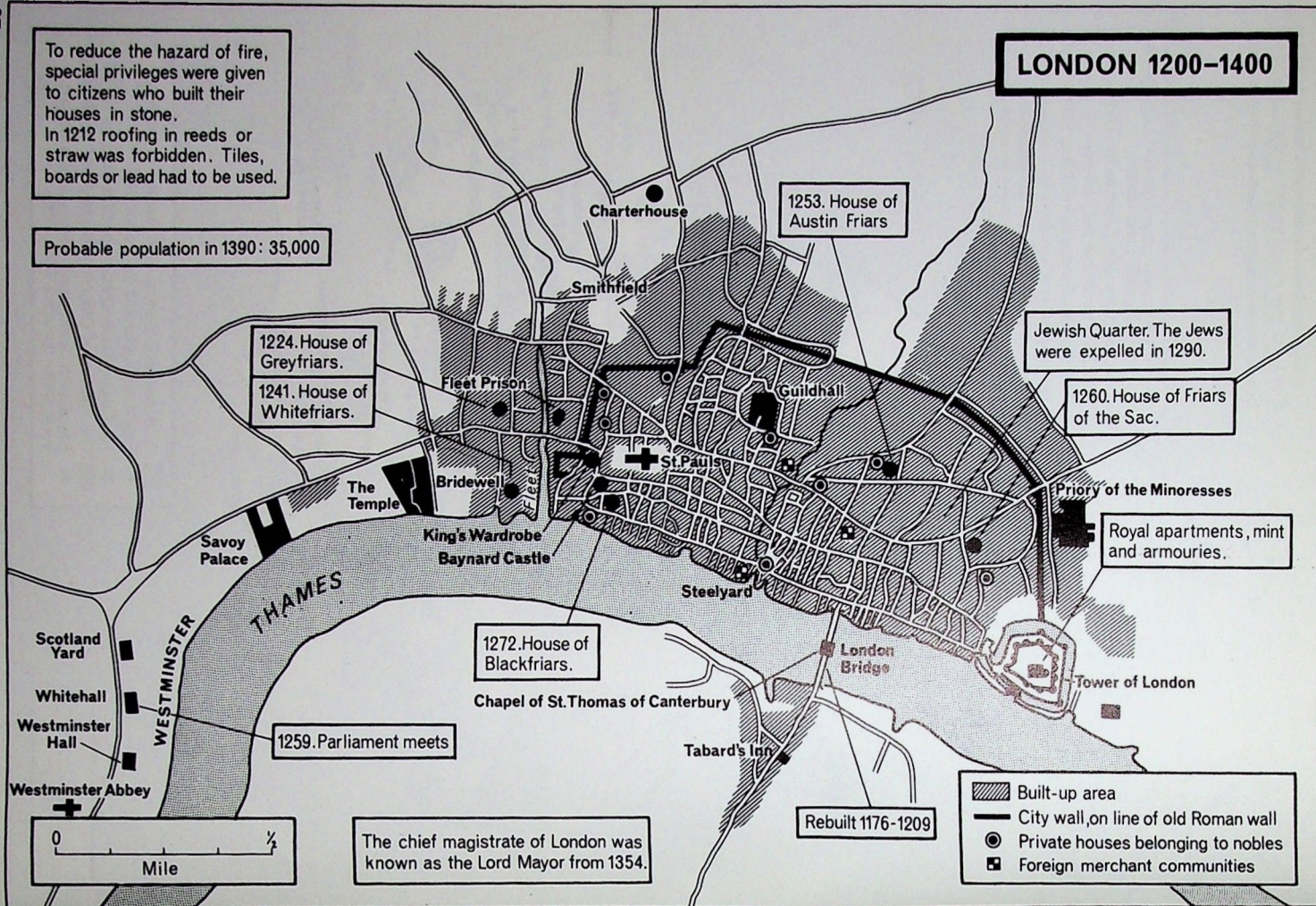
- 1245 Papal money-raiser expelled from England by king, clergy and barons
- 1274 Anglo-Flanders Commercial Treaty
- 1275 King to receive duty on wool
- 1280 German merchants in England form a Hansa
- 1290 Expulsion of the Jews from England
- 1299 Act to repress bad coinage passed



LONDON 1200-1400

To reduce the hazard of fire, special privileges were given to citizens who built their houses in stone. In 1212 roofing in reeds or straw was forbidden. Tiles, boards or lead had to be used.

Probable population in 1390: 35,000



The chief magistrate of London was known as the Lord Mayor from 1354.

SCOTLAND 1295-1402

-  Franchise of Tynedale (held by King of Scotland until 1295)
-  Disputed land
-  Franchise of the Bishopric of Durham
-  Scottish royal castles
-  English castles
-  Scottish victories
-  English victories

1304 Captured by Edward I

1297 Scots defeat English

1298 Edward I defeats Wallace

1296 Edward I defeats Scots

1318 Captured by Robert Bruce

1402 Percys of Northumberland defeat Scots

1314 Robert Bruce defeats Edward II

1333 English victory

1311-1326 Scots ravage Northern England

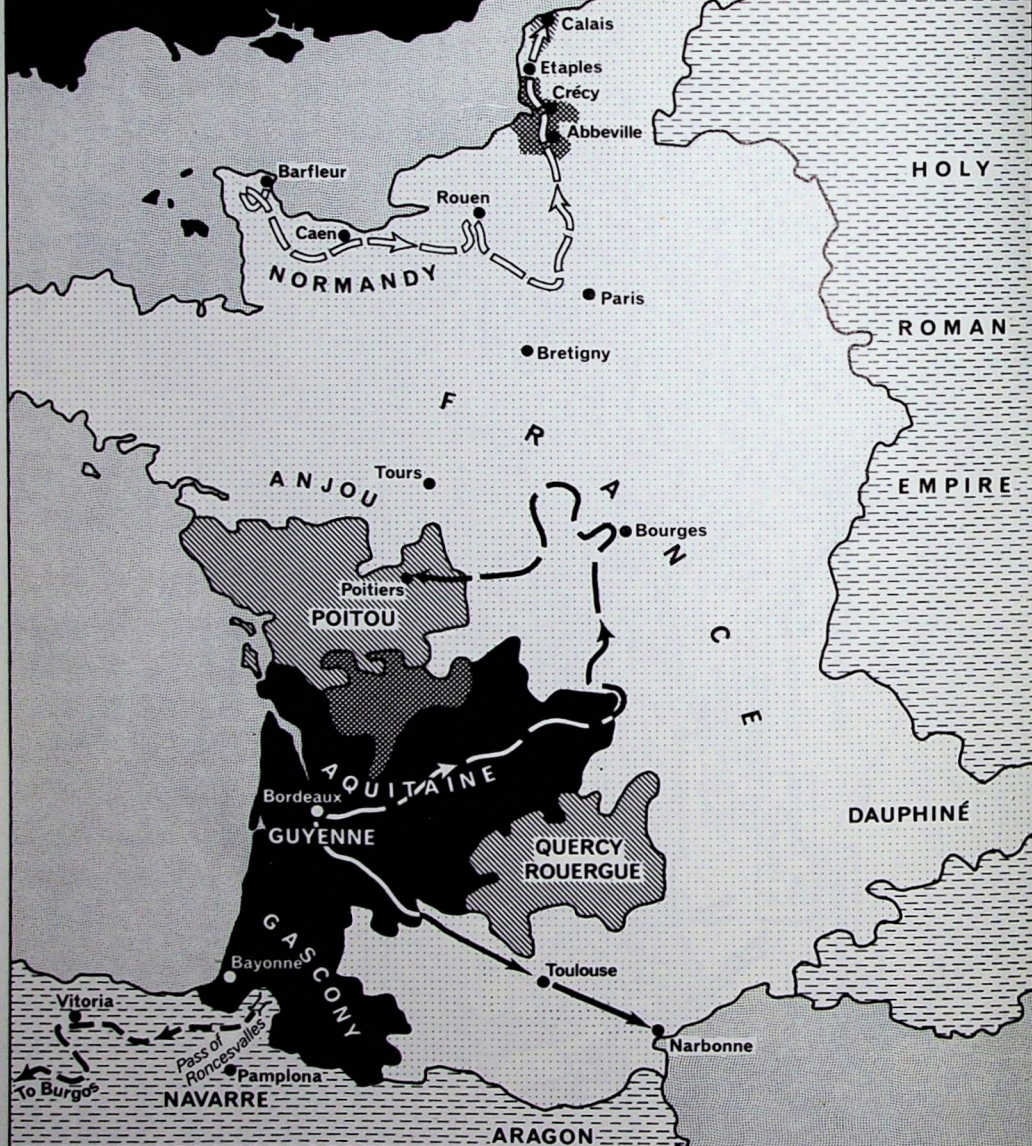
1346 Edward III's Queen Philippa defeats David II

0 30
Miles

ENGLAND

THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR 1259-1368

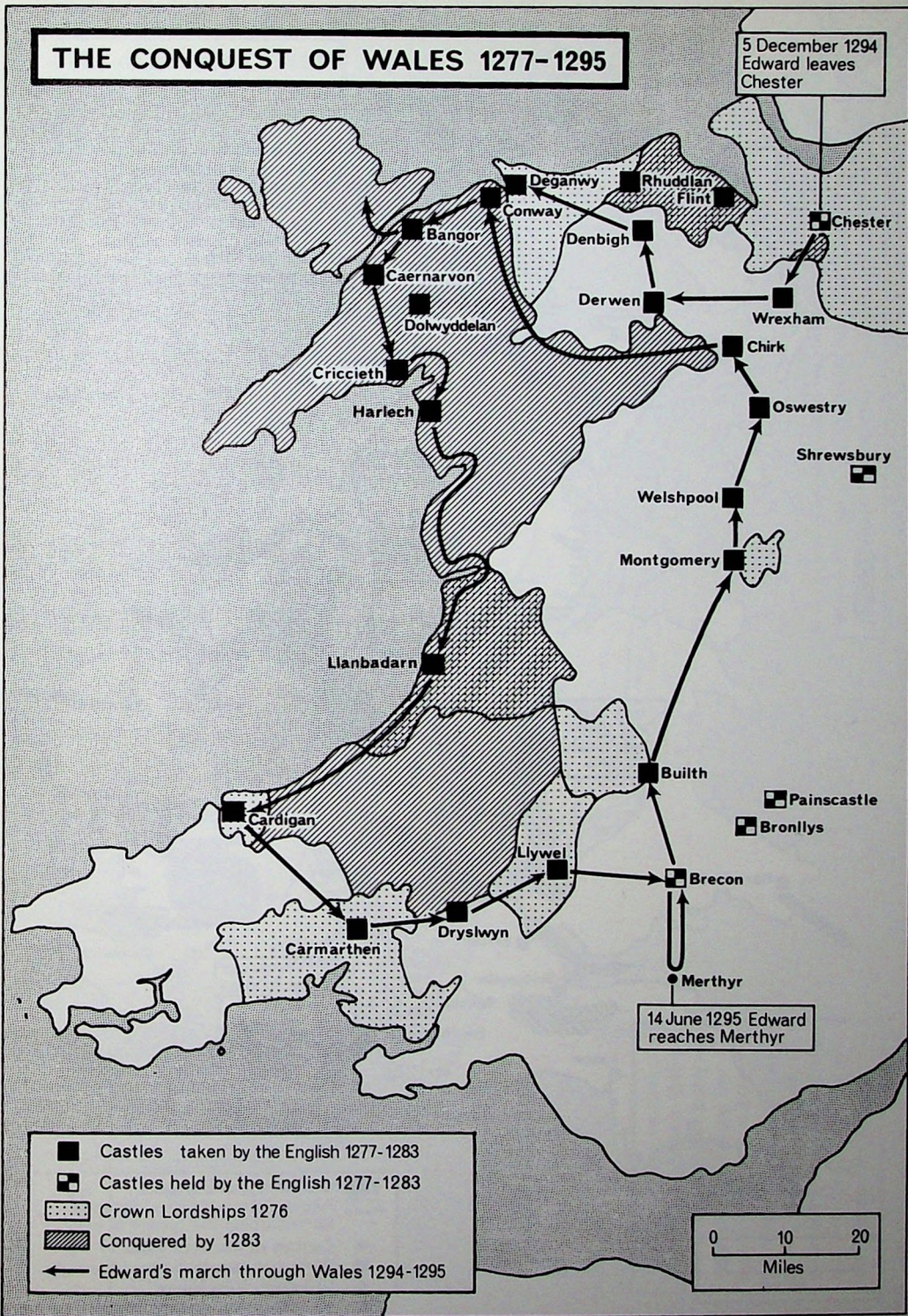
0 100
Miles



- Possessions of Henry III, 1259
- Possessions of the King of France, 1259
- English gains 1275
- English gains at the Treaty of Bretigny, 1368

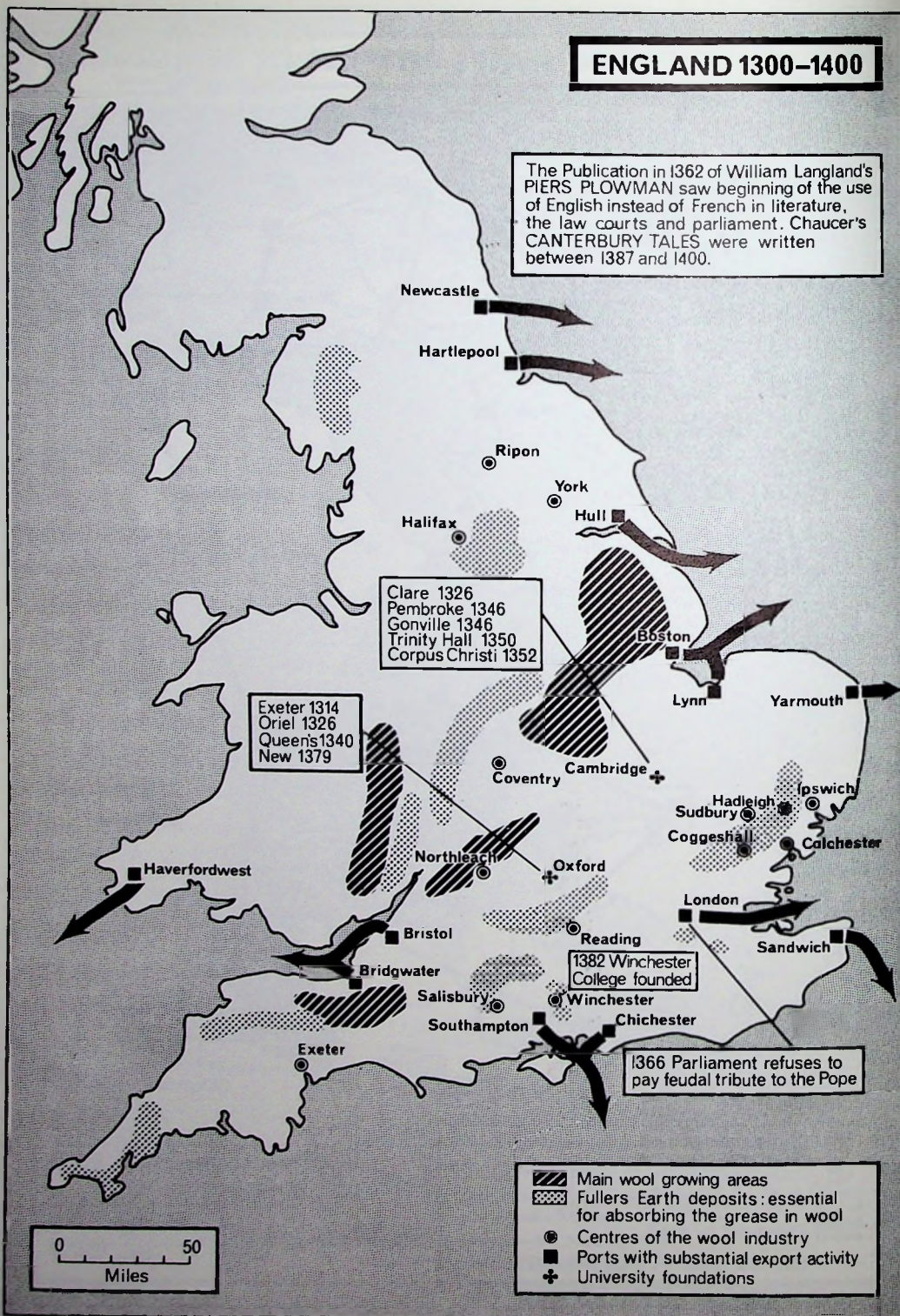
- Edward III's campaign 1346-1349
- the three campaigns of Edward the Black Prince:
 - to Narbonne 1355
 - to Poitiers 1356
 - to Burgos 1367

THE CONQUEST OF WALES 1277-1295



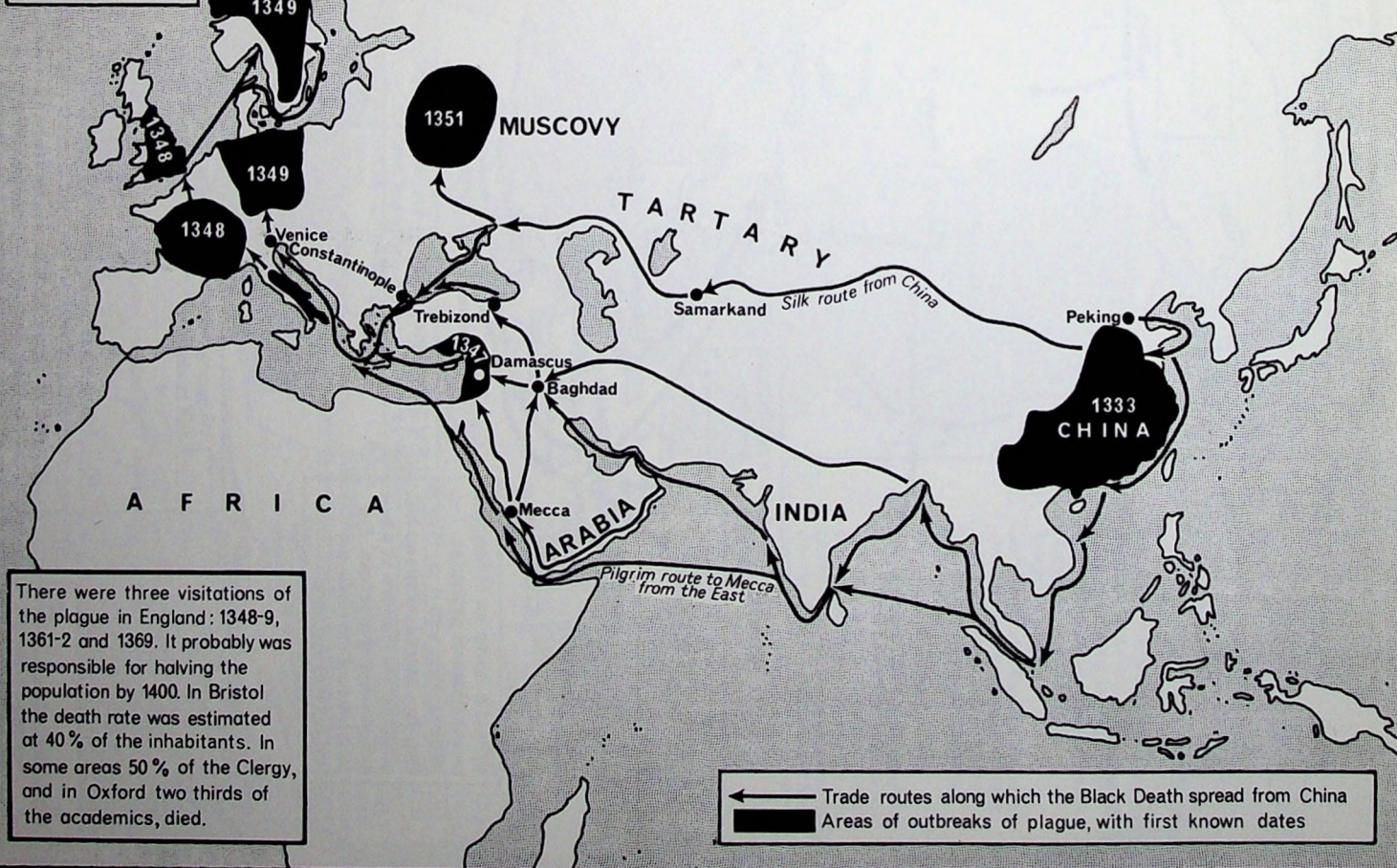
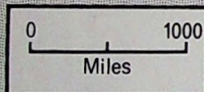
ENGLAND 1300-1400

The Publication in 1362 of William Langland's *PIERS PLOWMAN* saw beginning of the use of English instead of French in literature, the law courts and parliament. Chaucer's *CANTERBURY TALES* were written between 1387 and 1400.



1366 Parliament refuses to pay feudal tribute to the Pope

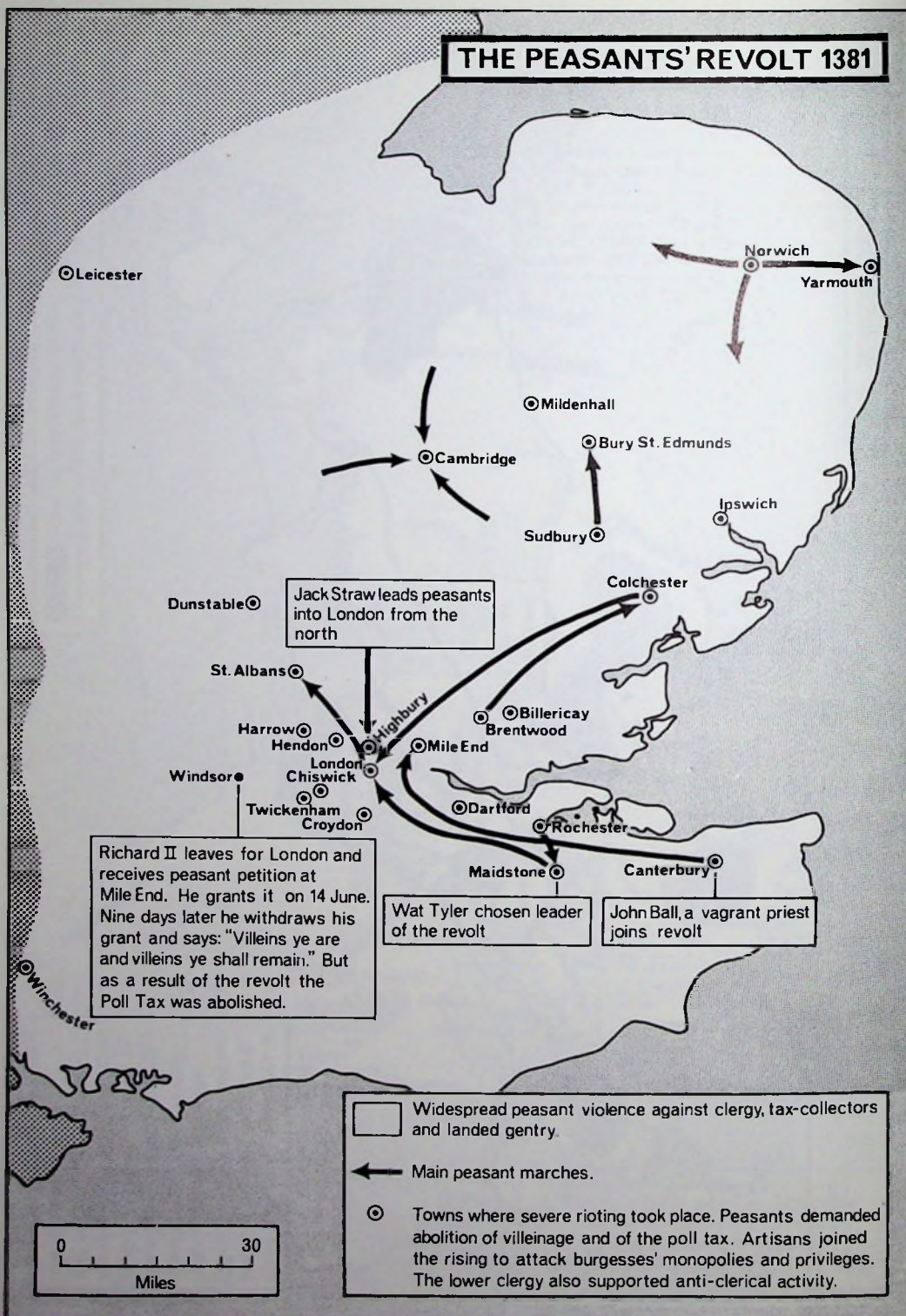
THE BLACK DEATH 1333-1369



There were three visitations of the plague in England: 1348-9, 1361-2 and 1369. It probably was responsible for halving the population by 1400. In Bristol the death rate was estimated at 40% of the inhabitants. In some areas 50% of the Clergy, and in Oxford two thirds of the academics, died.

← Trade routes along which the Black Death spread from China
 Areas of outbreaks of plague, with first known dates

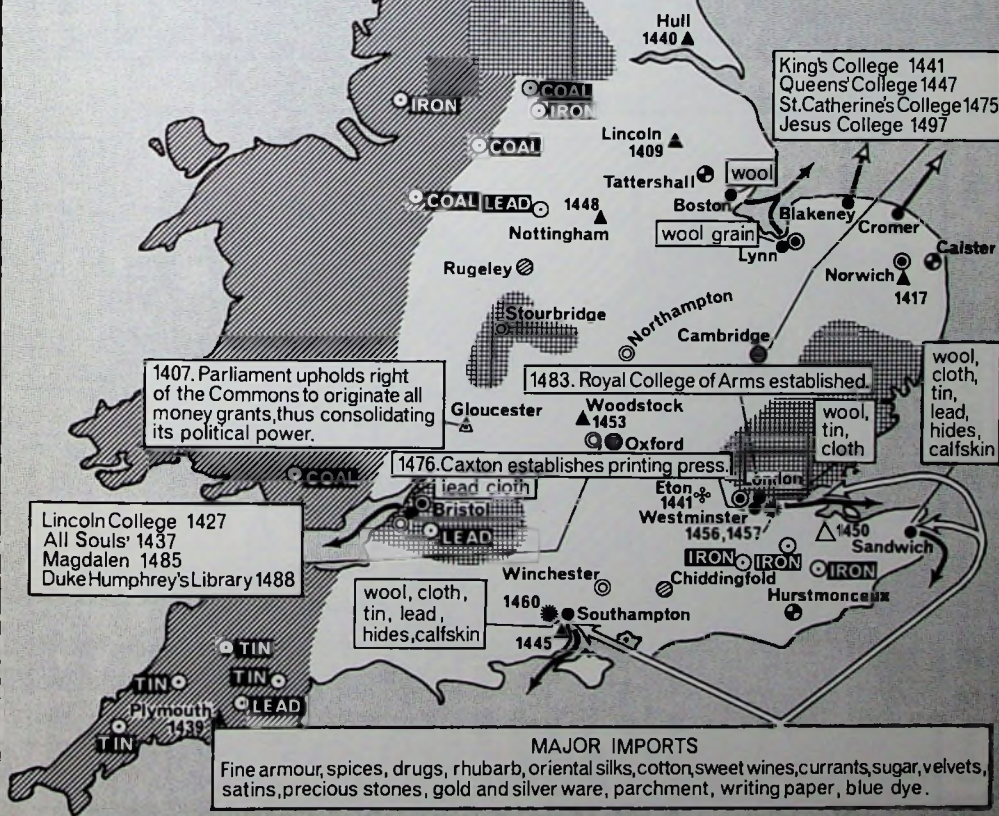
THE PEASANTS' REVOLT 1381



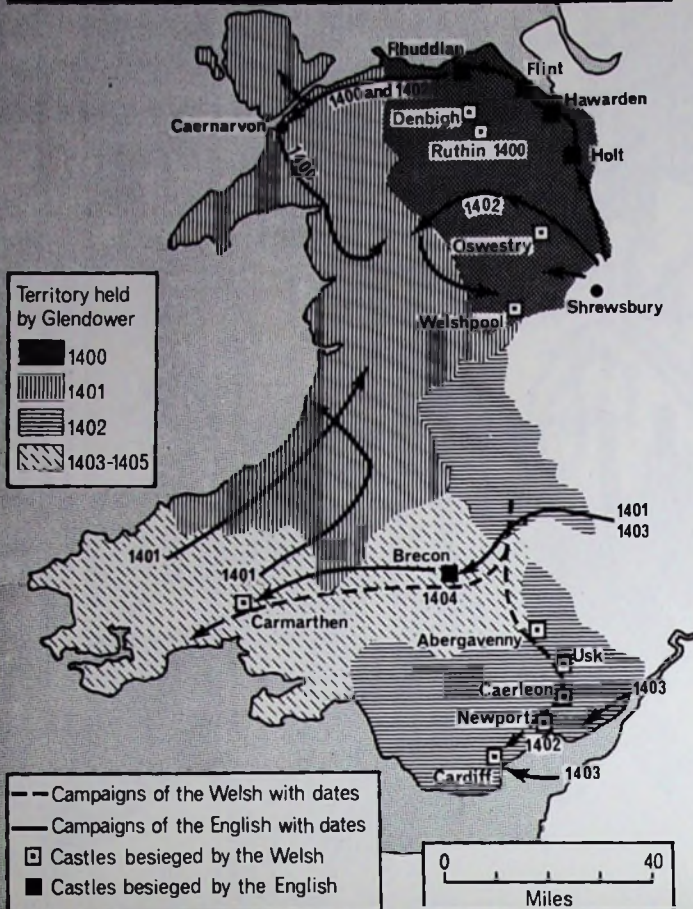
ENGLAND 1400-1500

0 50
Miles

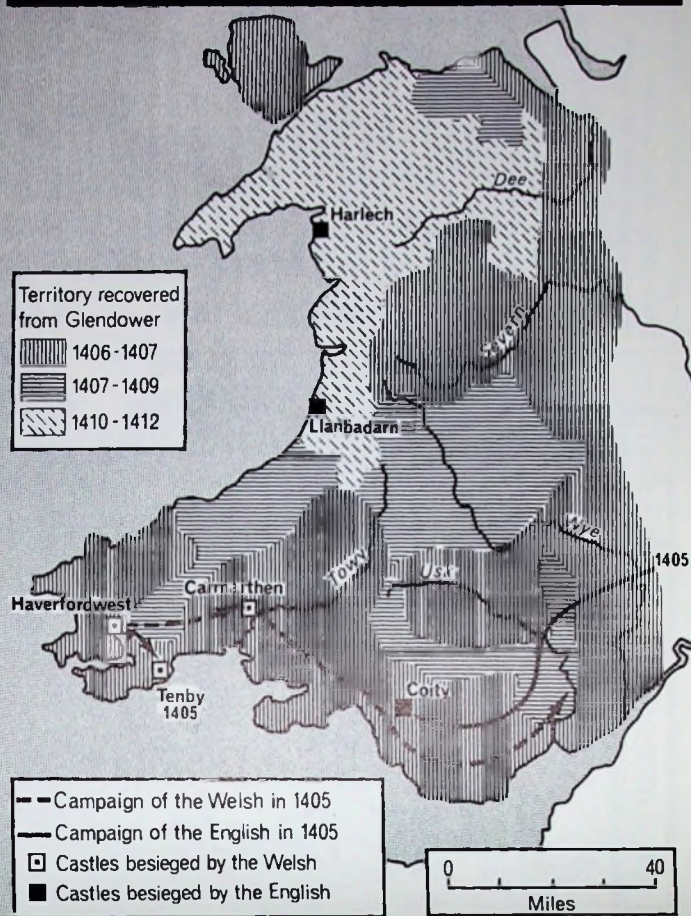
- Cloth producing areas.
- Principal ports with exports.
- Mines.
- Areas of relatively small population.
- Important trade fairs.
- Glass making towns.
- Towns with merchants' houses of size and comfort.
- Deep sea fishing fleets which spent all summer in the northern seas, bringing back hake, pollack and salmon.
- Principal imports.
- Riots against Italian merchants accused of dominating wool trade.
- University foundations.
- School Foundation.
- Jack Cade's rebellion. Middle class revolt against oppressive officials, especially members of the royal household and magnates abusing their power.
- Major private castles.
- Early borough incorporations, giving the citizens power by charter to hold land and to issue by-laws in the name of the town. County officials became barred from the town, whose own freely elected officials regulated town life.



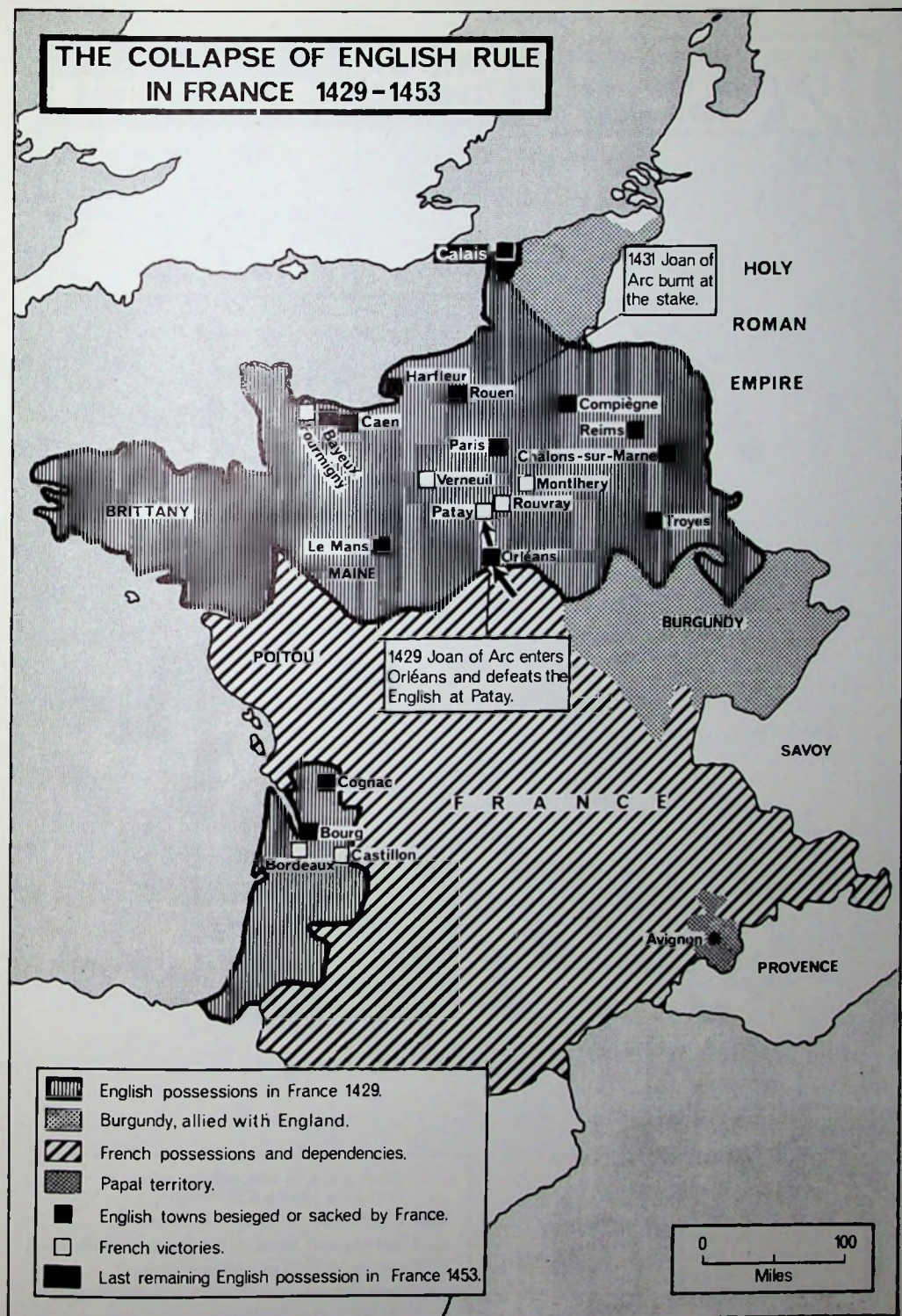
OWEN GLENDOWER'S REVOLT 1400 - 1405



THE DEFEAT OF OWEN GLENDOWER 1405-1412



THE COLLAPSE OF ENGLISH RULE IN FRANCE 1429-1453



THE WARS OF THE ROSES: TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS 1450



HENRY TUDOR'S DYNASTY

HENRY VII
KING 1485 - 1509

HENRY VIII
KING 1509 - 1547

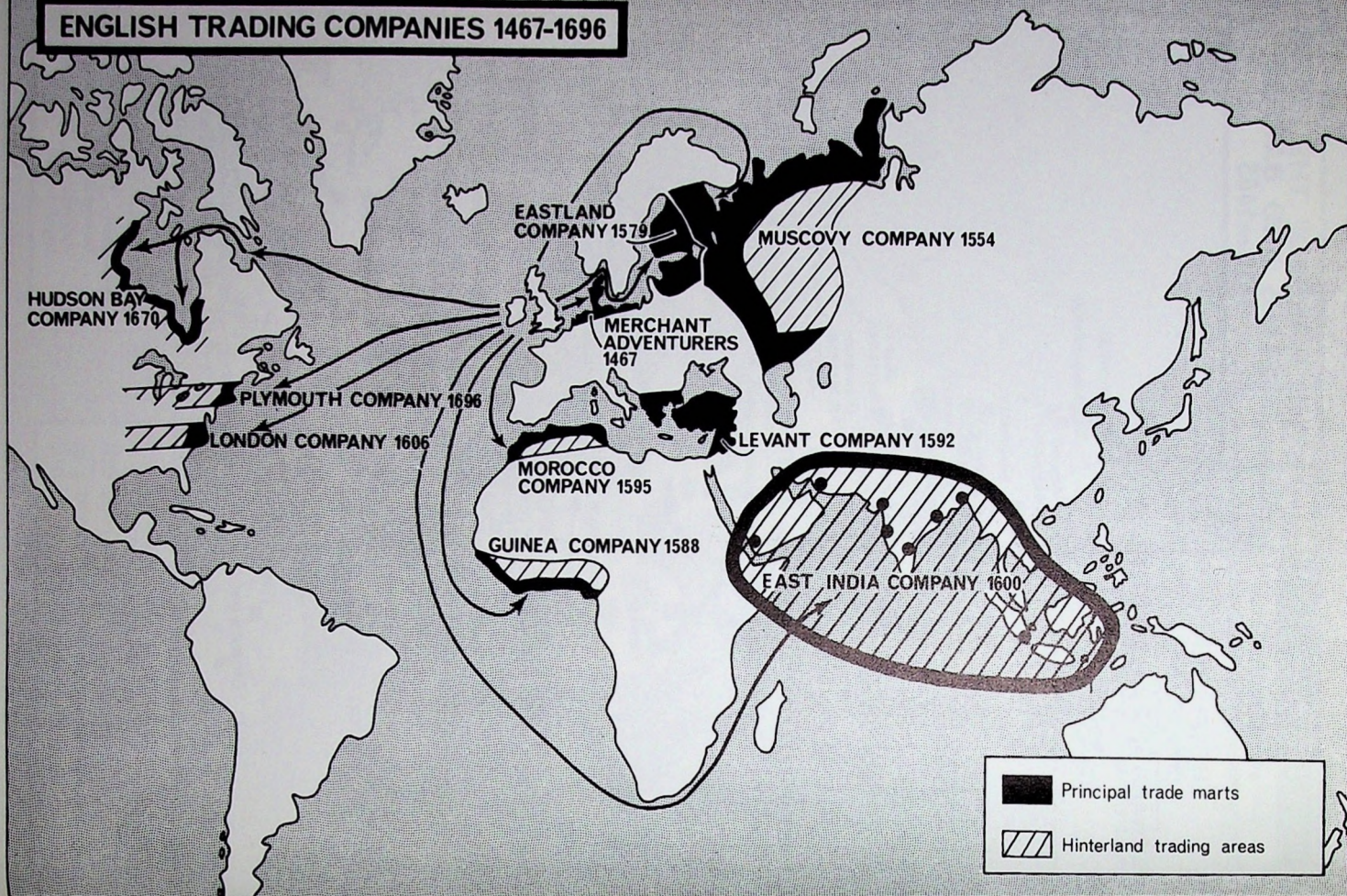
EDWARD VI
KING 1547 - 1553

ELIZABETH
QUEEN 1558 - 1603

MARY
QUEEN 1553 - 1558

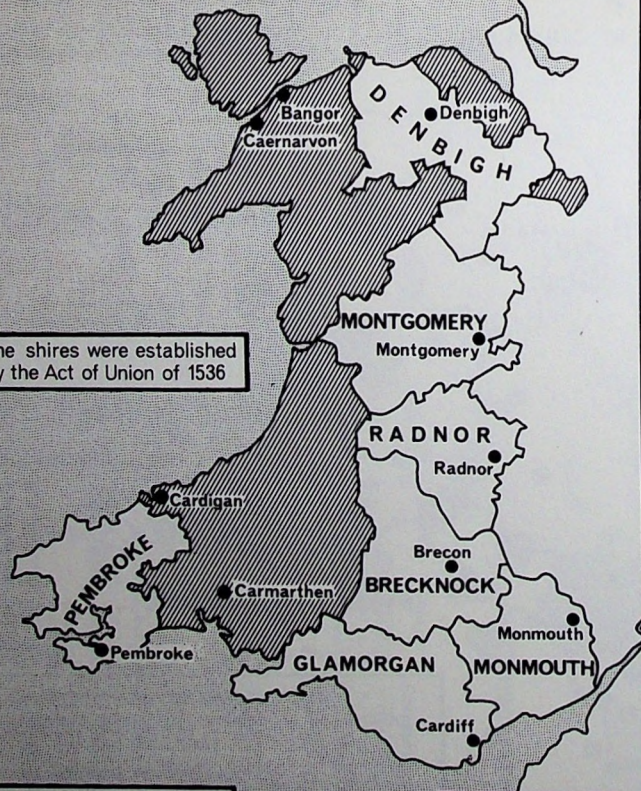
THE WARS OF THE ROSES: CASTLES AND BATTLES 1450 - 1485



ENGLISH TRADING COMPANIES 1467-1696

WALES 1500-1535

The shires were established by the Act of Union of 1536



IRELAND 1500-1558

0 50
Miles



- ⊕ Important monasteries (with an income of over £200 or at least 16 monks)
- ⊕ Houses of regular canons
- ⊕ Smaller religious houses of all kinds
- Houses of friars
- Areas of special religious jurisdiction
- Boundaries of the bishoprics

BISHOPRIC OF LINCOLN

BISHOPRIC OF SALISBURY

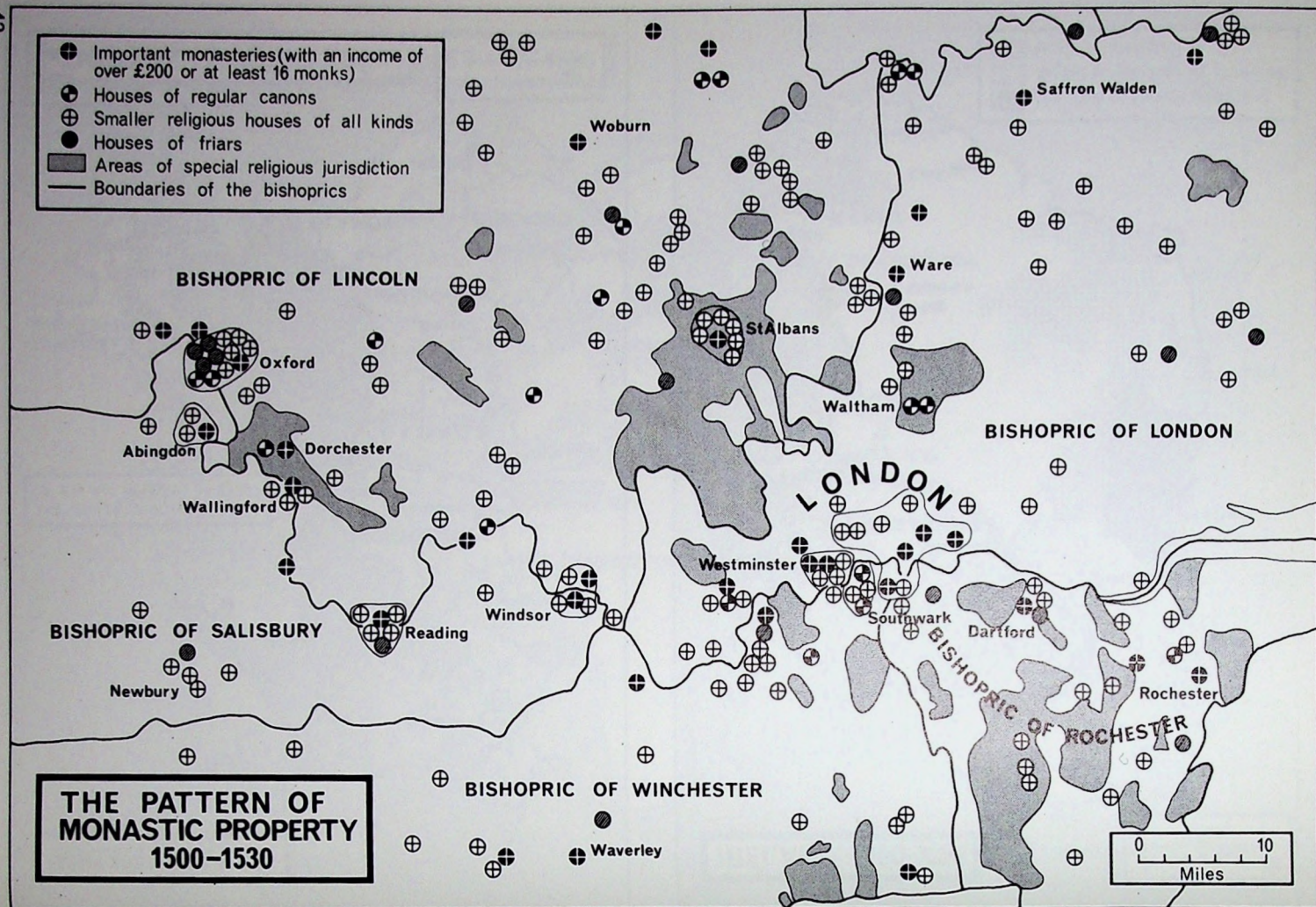
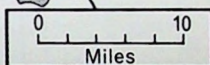
BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER

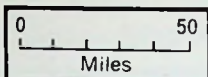
THE PATTERN OF MONASTIC PROPERTY 1500-1530

LONDON

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON

BISHOPRIC OF ROCHESTER





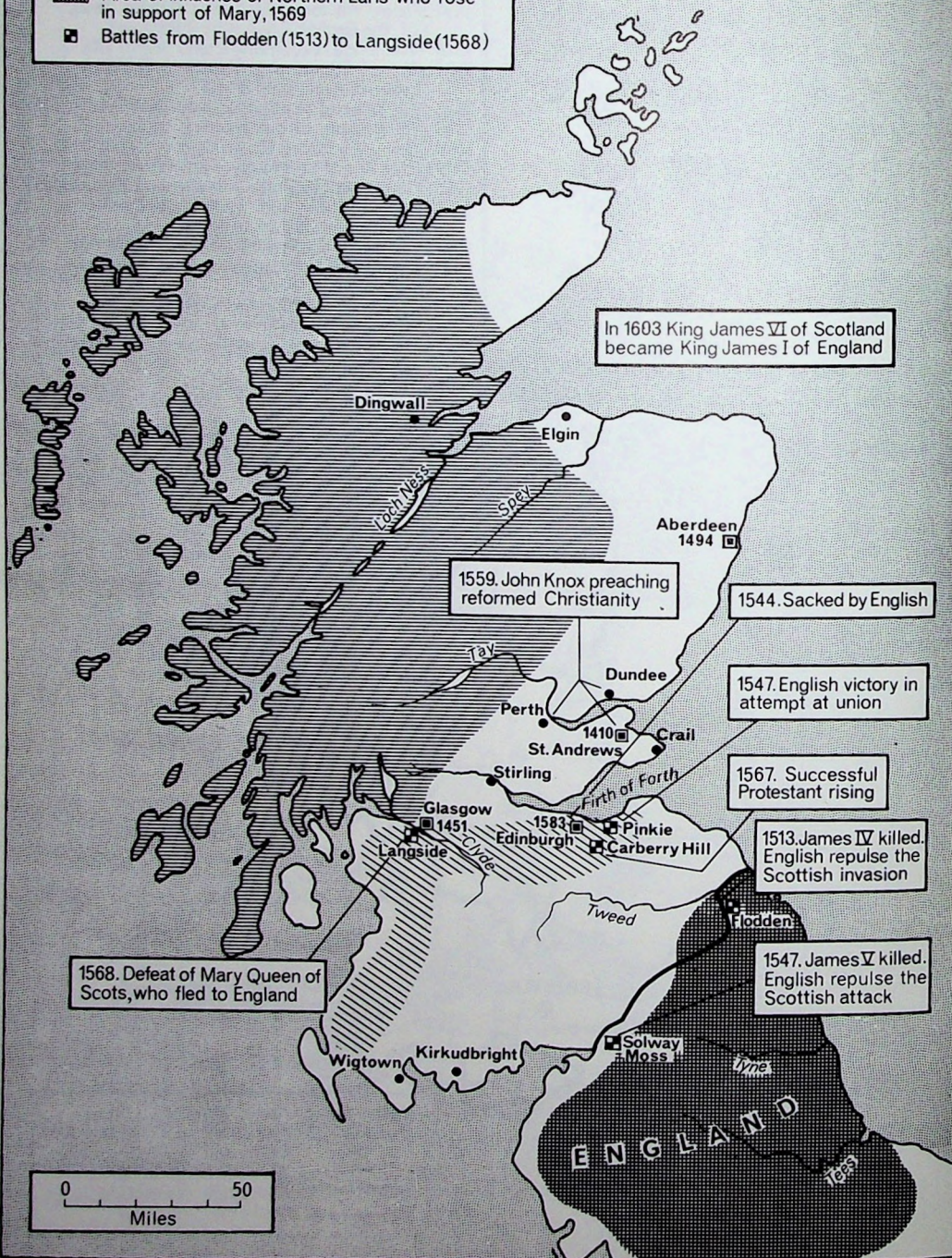
THE ENGLISH REFORMATION 1531-1571

- 1531 Henry VIII recognized as supreme head of the English Church by Parliament
- 1533 The Pope excommunicates Henry VIII.
- 1534 Act of Supremacy. Church of England severed itself from Rome.
- 1535 Sir Thomas More beheaded. Canonised in 1935.
- 1536 Dissolution of monasteries begun.
- 1539 Henry VIII issues Six Articles: repealed 1547.
- 1549 First Act of Uniformity. First Prayer Book.
- 1552 Second Act of Uniformity. Second Prayer Book.
- 1554 Reconciliation with Rome under Queen Mary. Roman Catholicism restored.
- 1559 Queen Elizabeth reintroduced the Act of Supremacy. Catholicism ceased to be the religion of England.
- 1571 Parliament forbids the import of Papal Bulls into England.









SCOTLAND 1500-1603


- Universities with dates of foundation
- ▨ Lands of Highland clans who remained Catholic
- ▤ Lands where Lutheran teaching spread quickly
- ▩ Area of influence of Northern Earls who rose in support of Mary, 1569
- Battles from Flodden (1513) to Langside (1568)



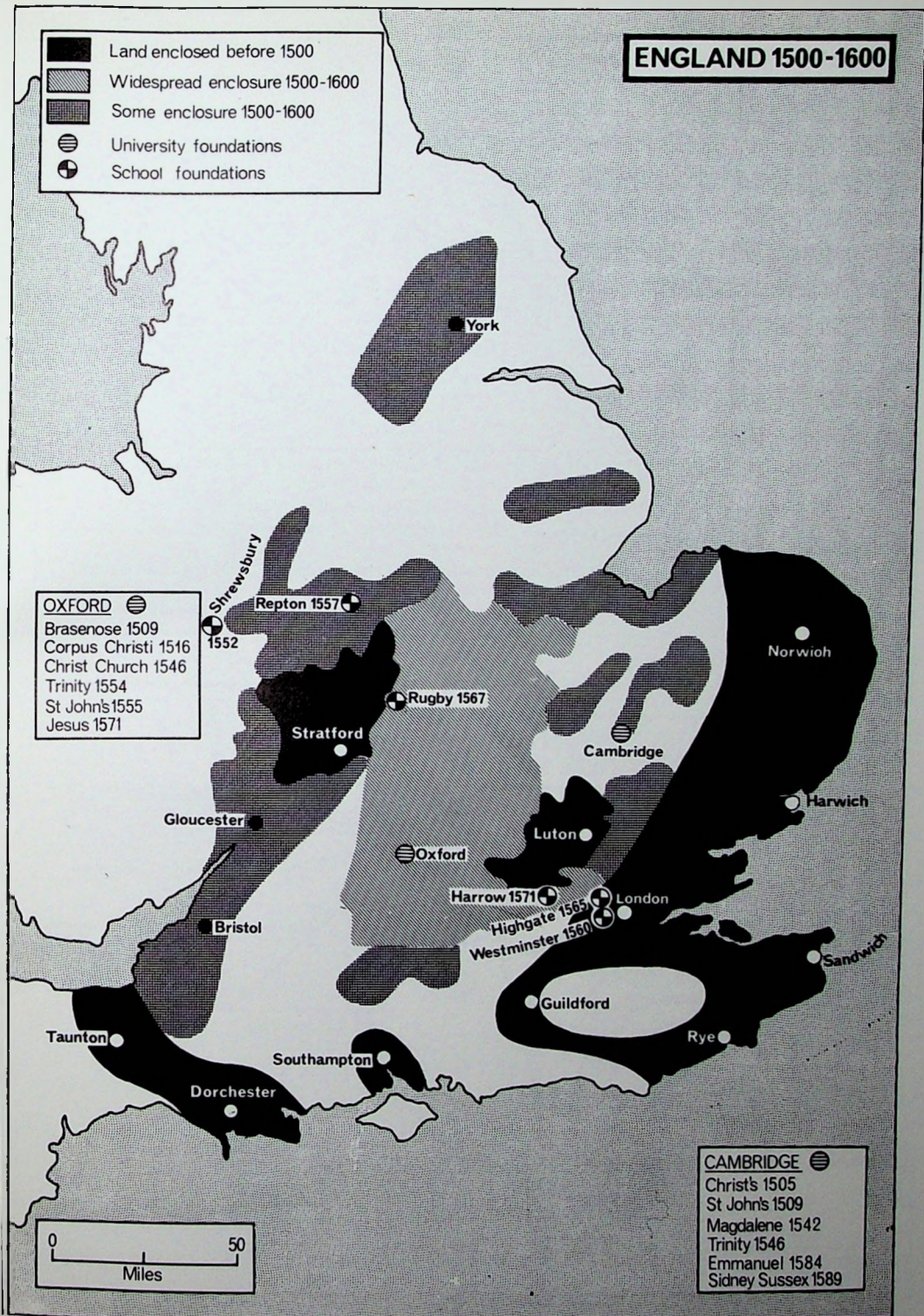
ENGLAND 1500-1600

-  Land enclosed before 1500
-  Widespread enclosure 1500-1600
-  Some enclosure 1500-1600
-  University foundations
-  School foundations

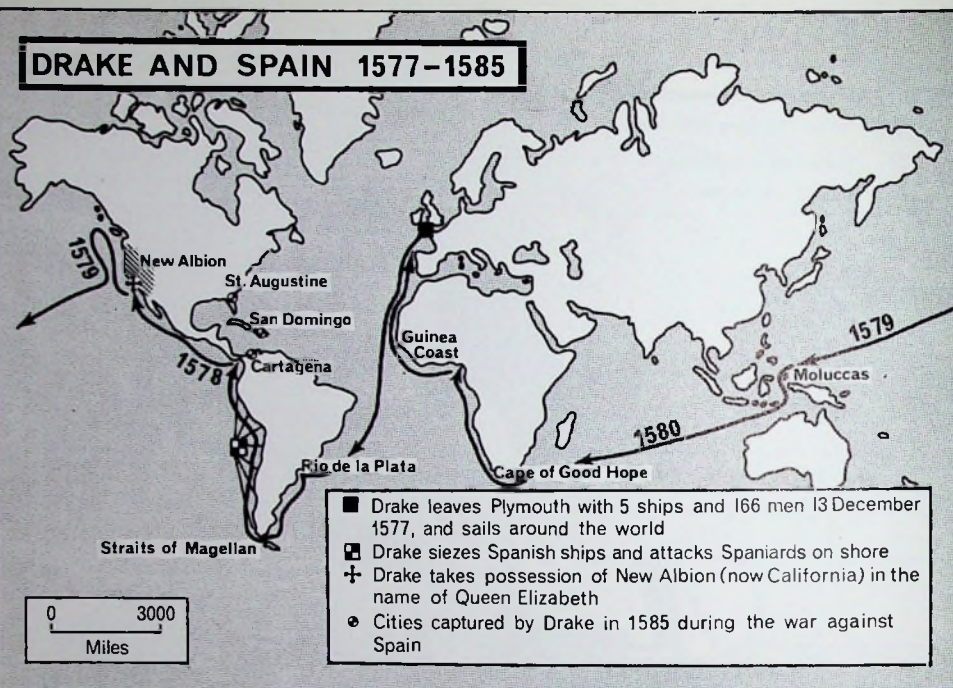
OXFORD 
 Brasenose 1509
 Corpus Christi 1516
 Christ Church 1546
 Trinity 1554
 St John's 1555
 Jesus 1571

CAMBRIDGE 
 Christ's 1505
 St John's 1509
 Magdalene 1542
 Trinity 1546
 Emmanuel 1584
 Sidney Sussex 1589

0 50
 Miles

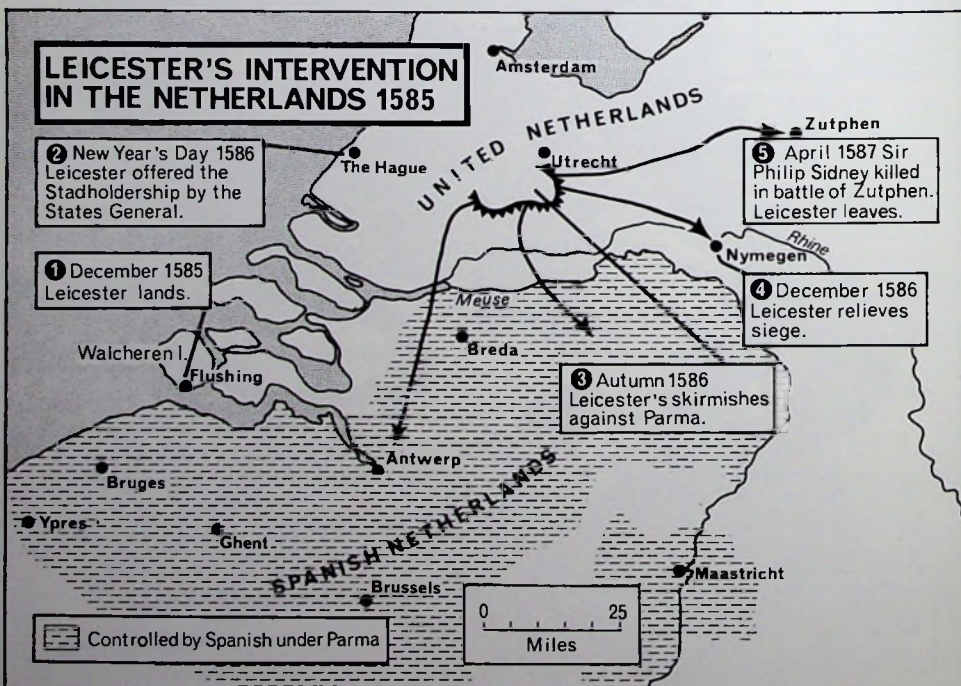


DRAKE AND SPAIN 1577-1585



47

LEICESTER'S INTERVENTION IN THE NETHERLANDS 1585



48

THE ARMADA 1588

- ← Route of the Spanish Armada
- Area controlled by Spain under Parma
- ▣ Ships sunk or wrecked

11 August - September
Nineteen ships destroyed
by storms

10 Howard calls
off chase

5 ships
sunk

9 29 July, Battle off
Gravelines. 5 principal
ships of Armada out
of action. Sidonia
retreats with Howard
in pursuit

3 Late June-July
English fleet on
watch

6 19 July Medina
Sidonia sights
Lizard

7 21-28 July
English fleet
harrasses
Armada

8 27 July Sidonia halts
Armada in Calais roads.
28 July Howard sends
eight fire ships among
Armada, which disperses.
Two principal ships
wrecked

4 May-July Armada
dispersed in storm

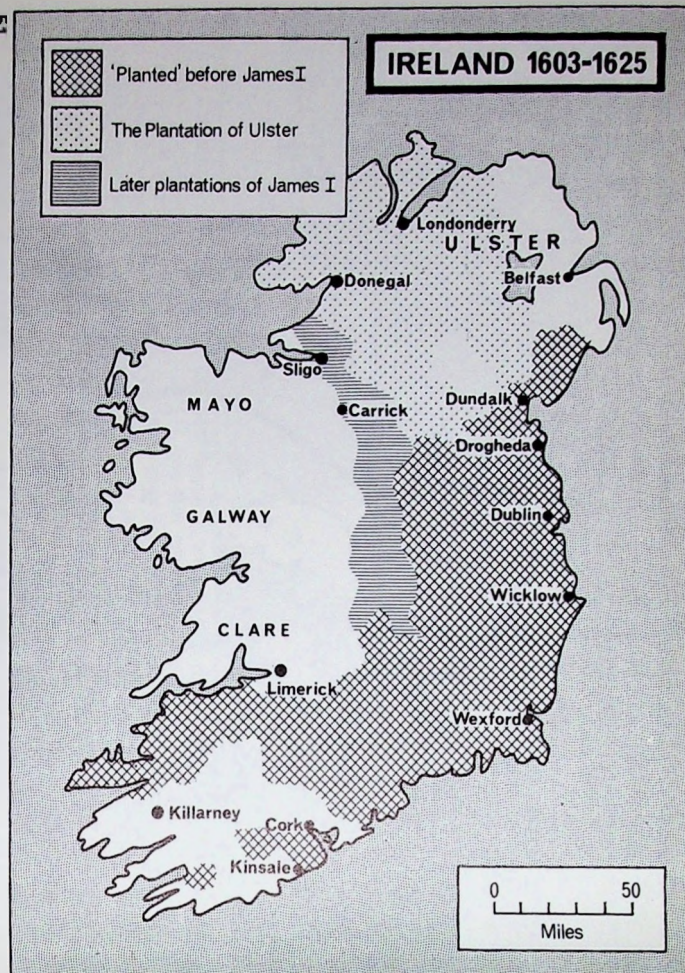
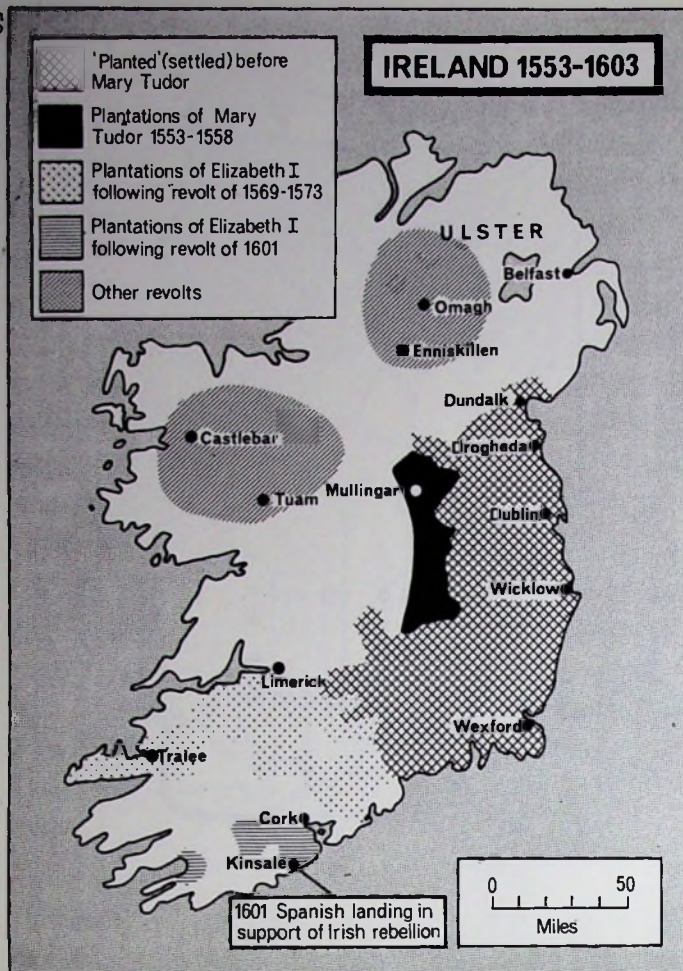
5 12 July Armada
sails again

12 Late September Medina
Sidonia returns with first
full report of Spanish
losses

2 May 1588 Armada sets sail
with 130 ships and 30,000 men

1 1587 Drake destroys
ships and stores

0 200
Miles



THE CARIBBEAN 1562-1717

BERMUDA

1609 English settlement.
1684 Transferred to English crown from the Bermuda Company.

1646 English settlements.
1703-1717 French and Spanish control.
1717 English.

Slave trading voyages under Sir John Hawkins 1562, 1564, 1567-1569.

English pirate voyage 1589.

English pirate voyage 1596.

English possessions by 1717.

Spanish possessions.

Dutch possessions.

French possessions.

1623 English settlement.
1628 Divided with France
1713 Entirely ceded by Treaty of Utrecht.

1625 English.

1617 Raleigh attacks Spaniards but is driven off.

1595 Sir Walter Raleigh searches for Eldorado. On his return writes 'The Discoverie of Guiana.'

1630 English settlement.
1666 Captured by the Dutch.
1667 Kept by the Dutch, who gave England New Amsterdam (New York) in exchange.

1669 Morgan sacks Maracaibo and Gibraltar.

1671 Morgan attacks Spaniards and sacks Panama.

1668 Sir Henry Morgan sacks Porto Bello.

1631-1640 English settlement destroyed by Spaniards.
1666 Recaptured by English buccaneers.

1509-1655 Spanish.
1655 Conquered by English.
1670 Formally ceded to England by Spain.

FLORIDA

BAHAMAS

CUBA

HISPANIOLA

PUERTO RICO

DOMINICA

JAMAICA

HONDURAS

PROVIDENCE ISLAND

MARTINIQUE French

CURACAO

TRINIDAD

SPANISH MAIN

GUIANA

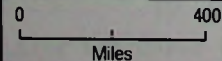
SURINAM

Maracaibo

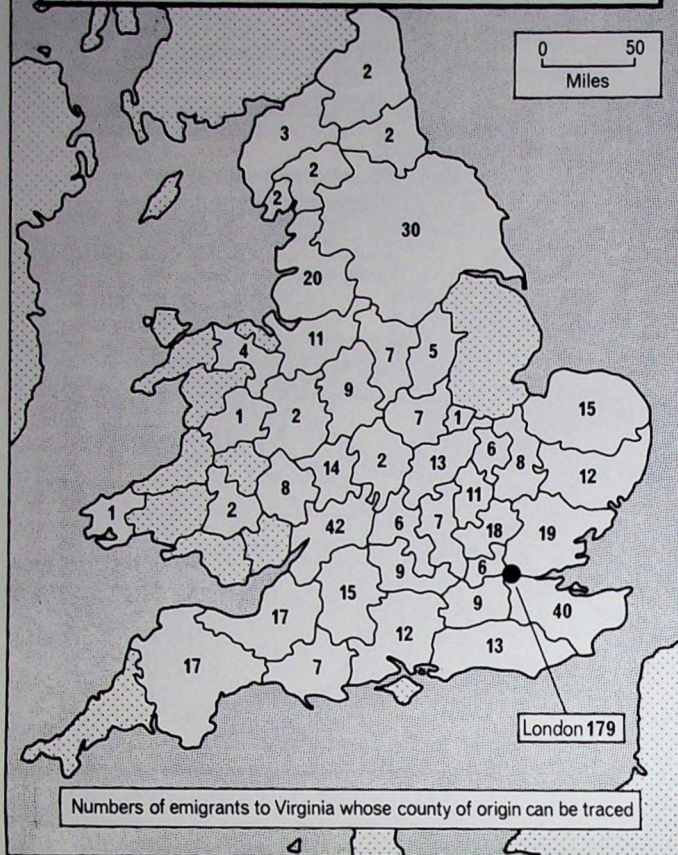
Gibraltar

Porto Bello

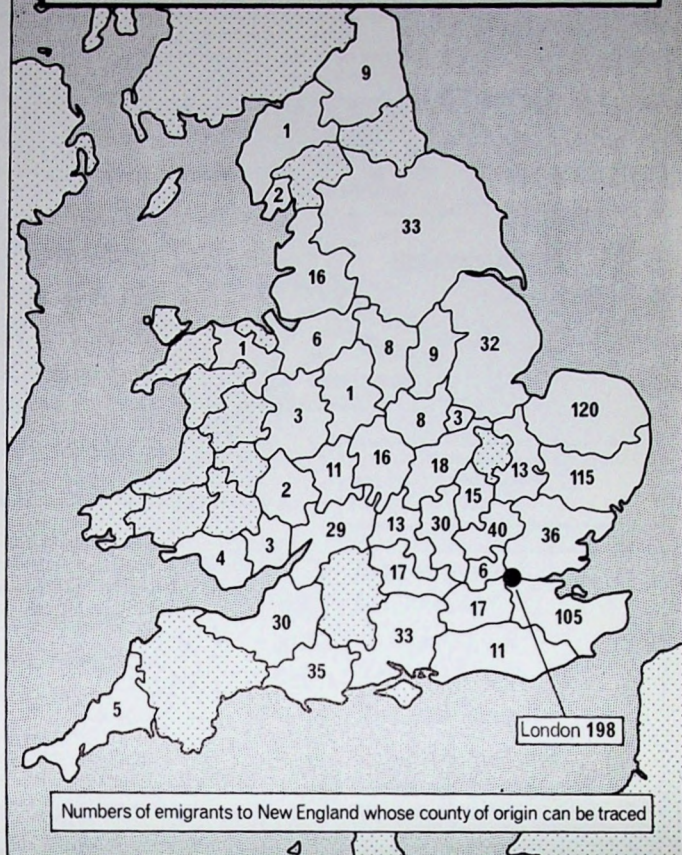
Panama



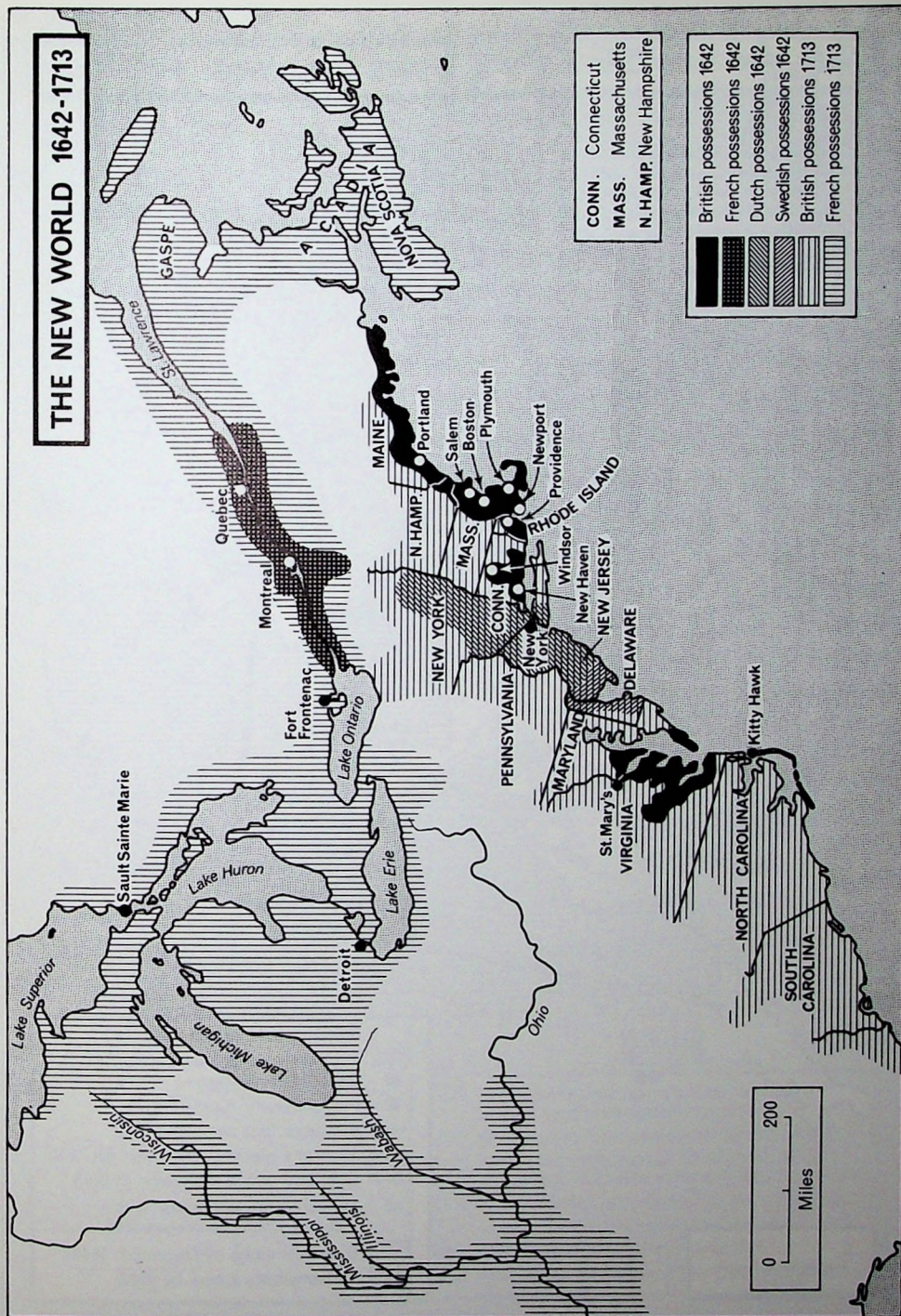
THE ORIGINS OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA 1607-1700



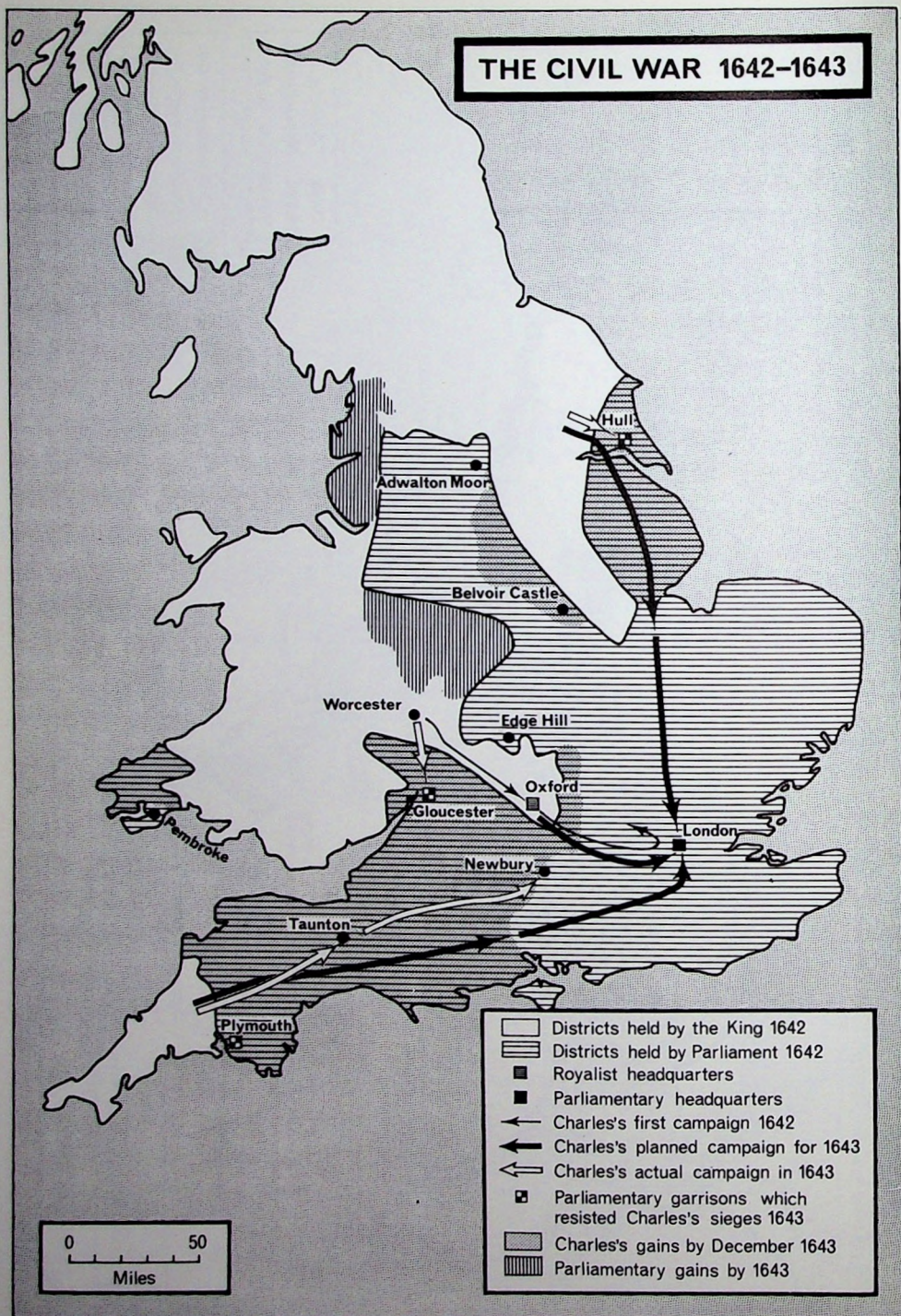
THE ORIGINS OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND 1620-1700



THE NEW WORLD 1642-1713



THE CIVIL WAR 1642-1643



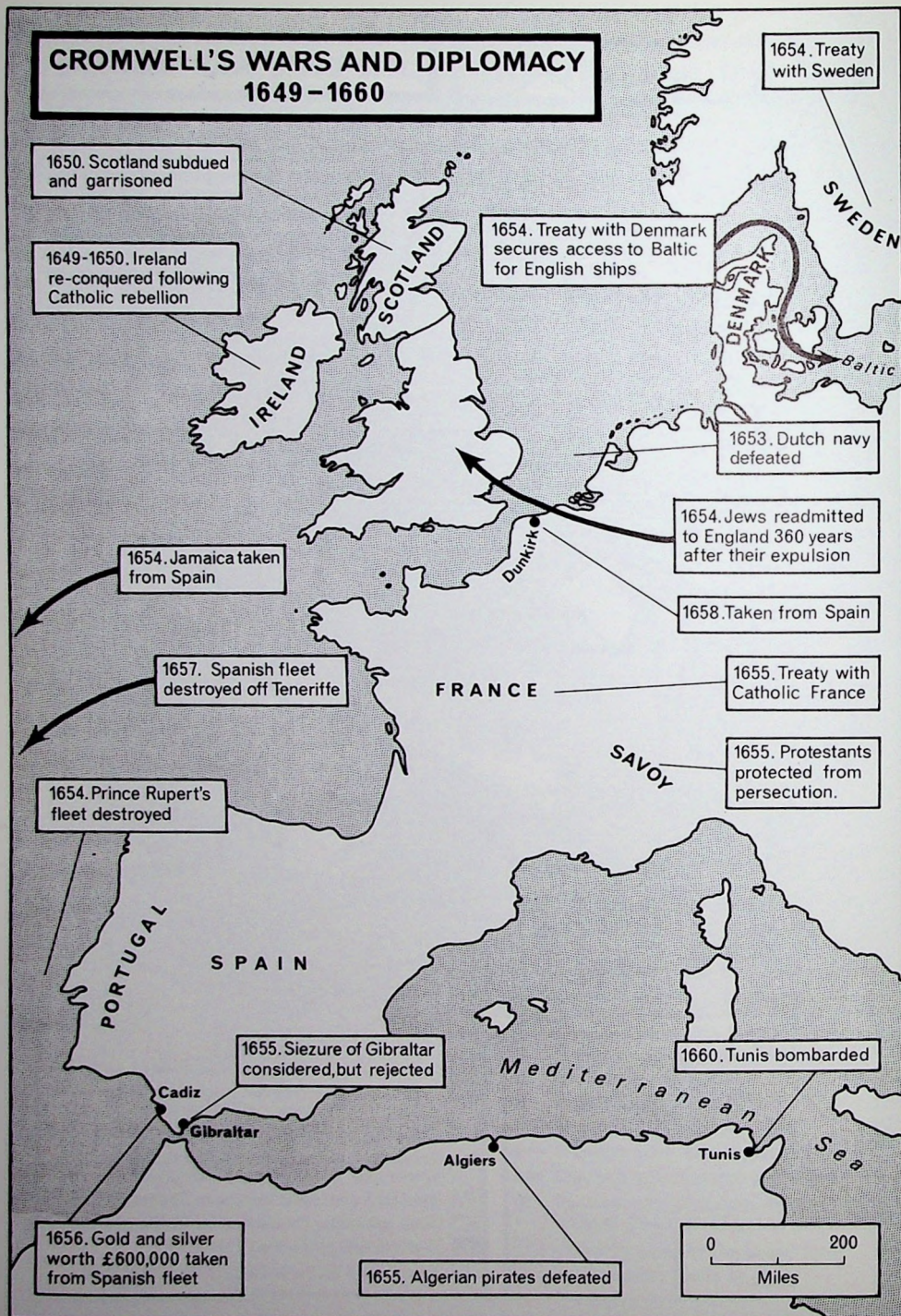
THE CIVIL WAR 1644-1646

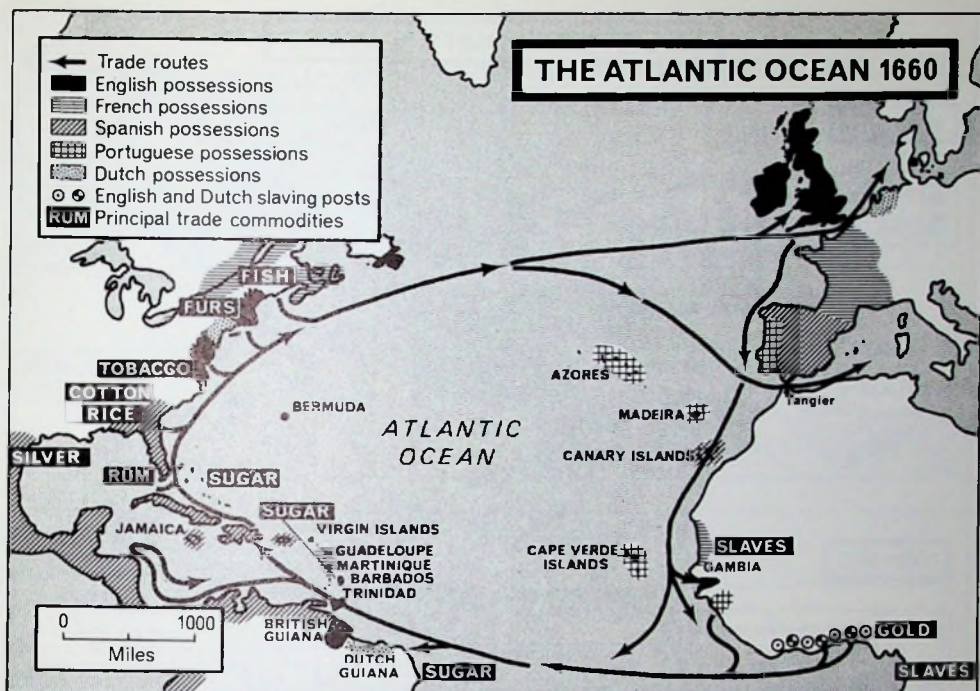
In May 1646 King Charles surrendered to the Scottish Army at Newark.
In February 1647 the Scots sold the King to Parliament for £400,000.
He was beheaded on 30 January 1649.



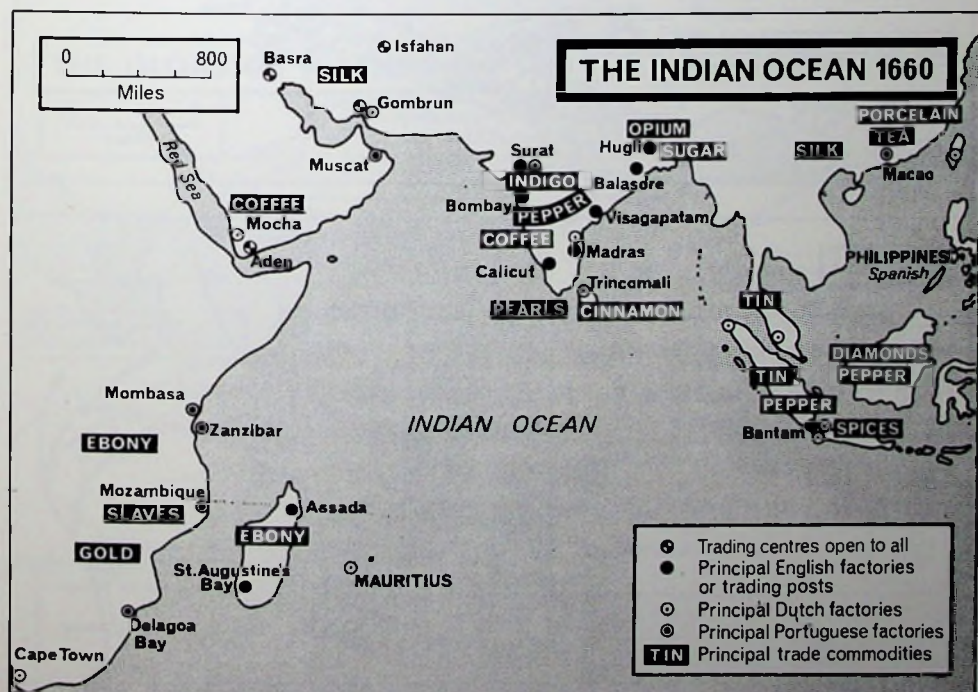
- The Eastern Association: main recruiting ground for Parliamentary Army 1643
- Campaign of Prince Rupert to Marston Moor.
- Parliamentary advances to Marston Moor, where the Royalists were defeated 2 July 1644
- Area controlled by Parliament in December 1644.
- Area gained by Parliament by December 1645.
- Districts held by the King in May 1646.
- Area gained by Parliament by December 1646.

CROMWELL'S WARS AND DIPLOMACY 1649-1660



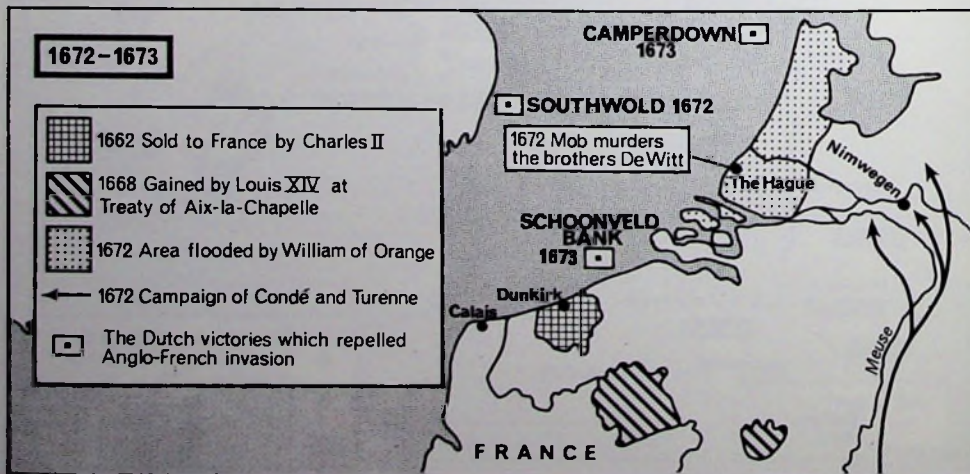
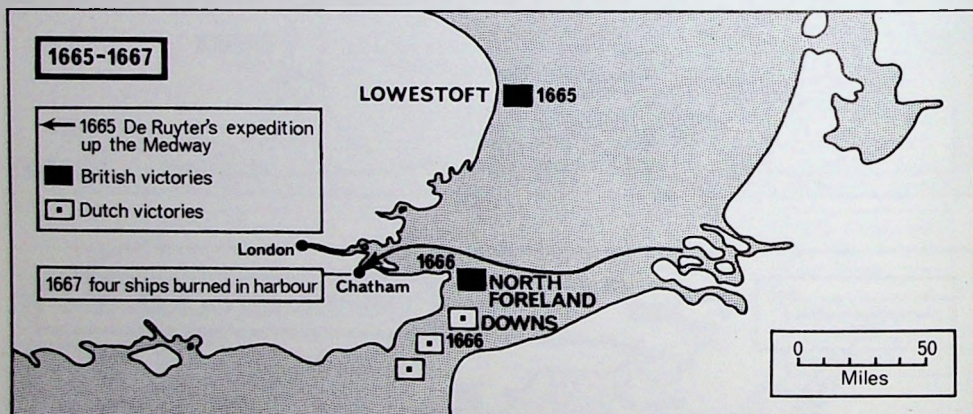
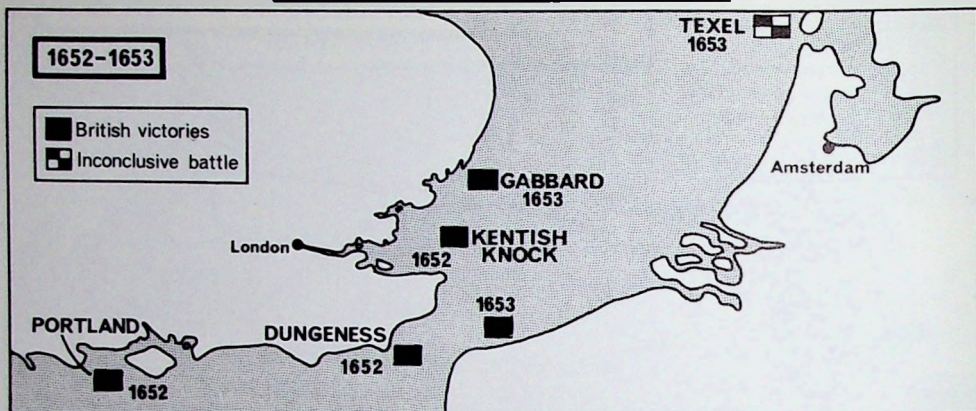


59

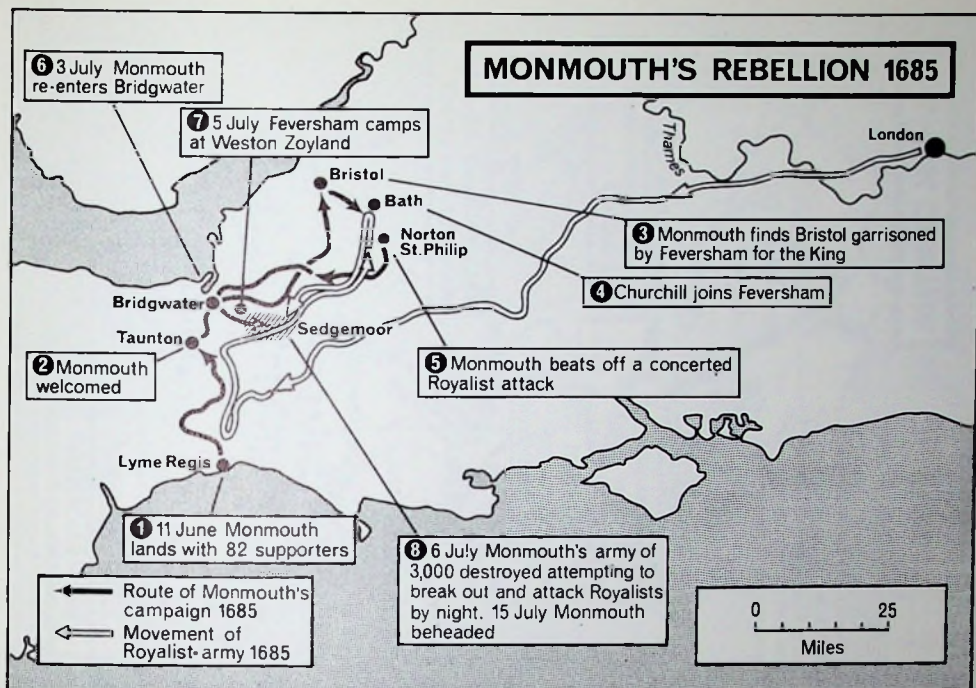


60

THE THREE DUTCH WARS

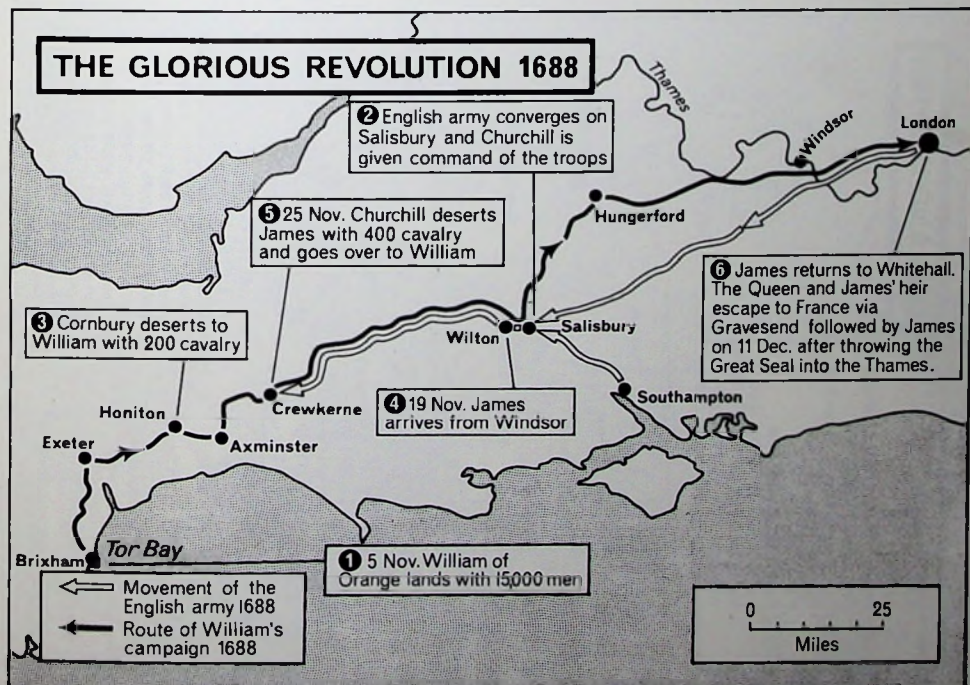


MONMOUTH'S REBELLION 1685

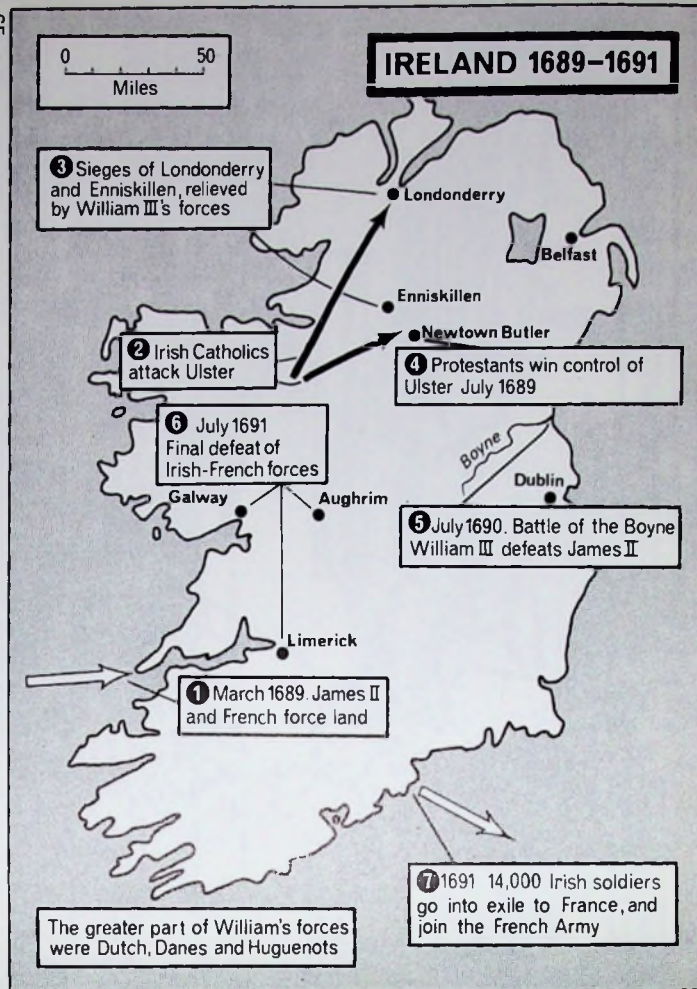
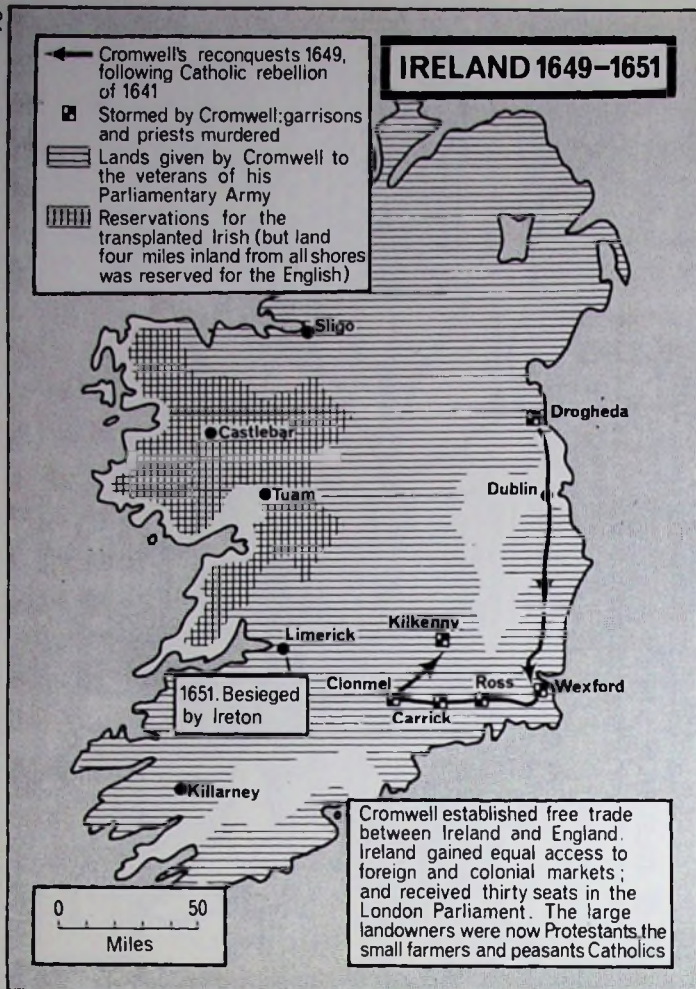


62

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION 1688



63



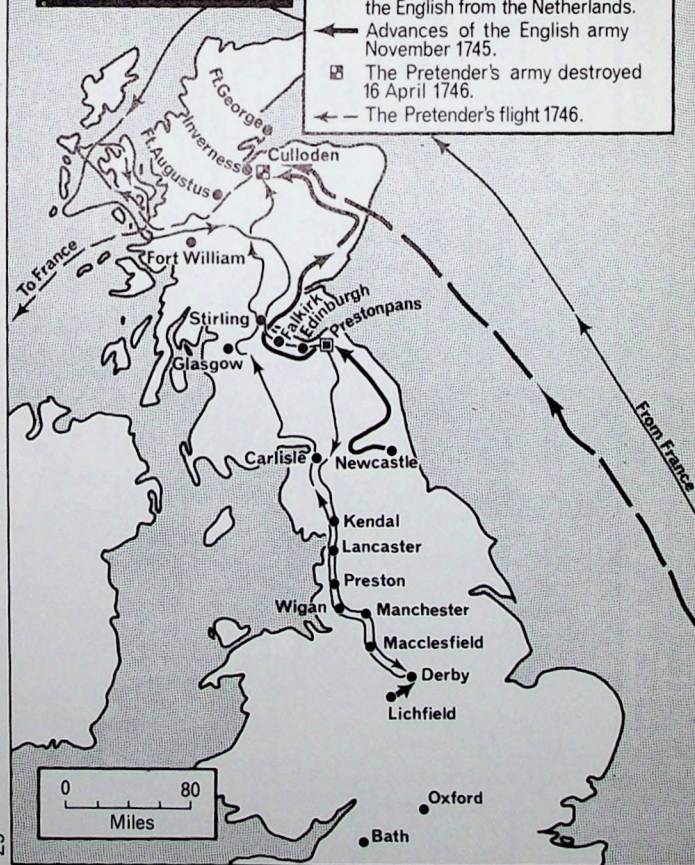
THE JACOBITE RISING 1715

- Area from which the Jacobite risings gained support.
- ← Advance of Mar in support of the Old Pretender
- ← Route of the Border Country rising
- ☐ Jacobite defeats

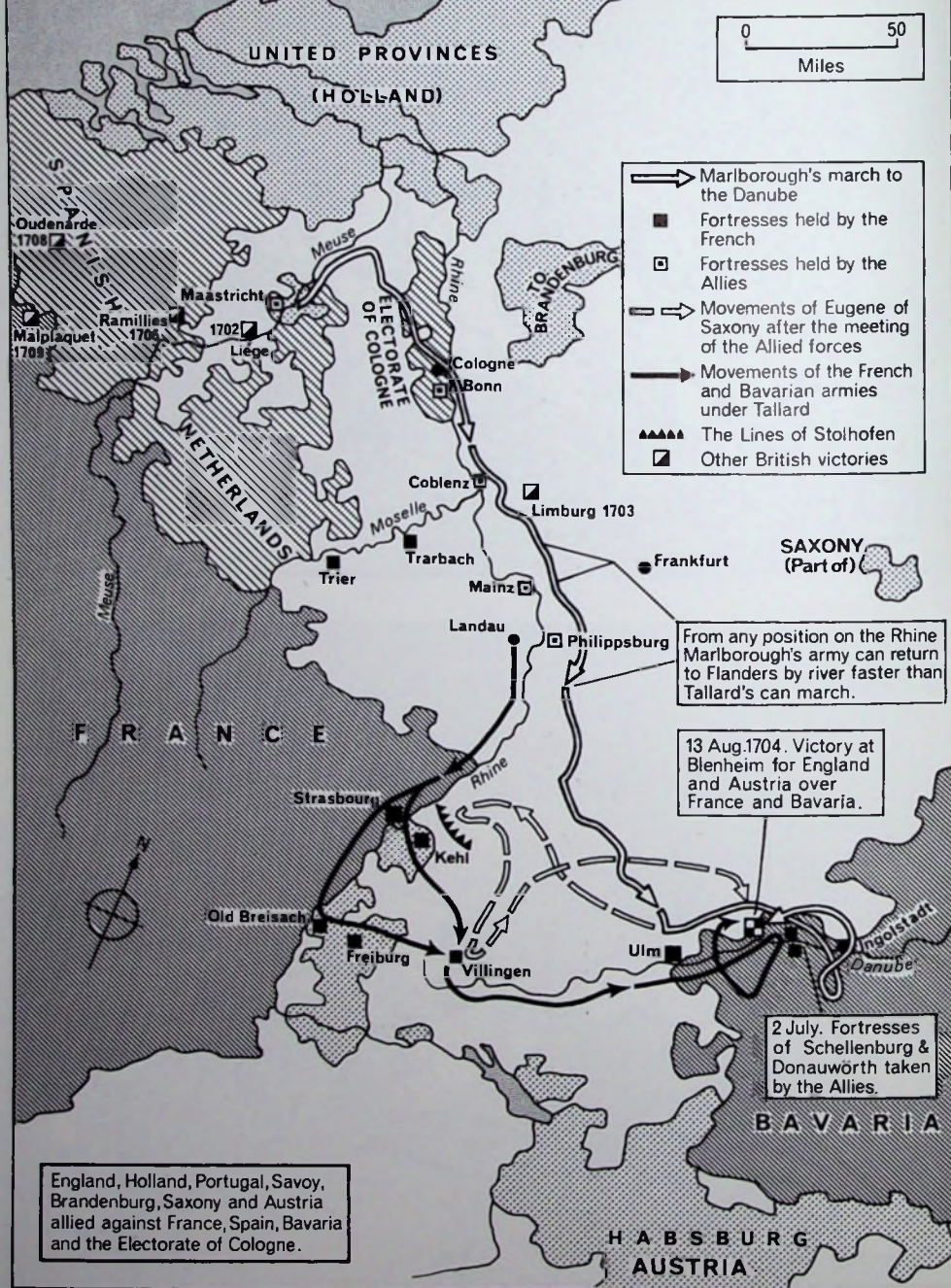


THE JACOBITE RISING 1745

- ← Advance of the Young Pretender 1745.
- ☐ The Pretender's victory, October 1745, failed to win Lowland support.
- ← Route of the Duke of Cumberland with the English from the Netherlands.
- ← Advances of the English army November 1745.
- ☐ The Pretender's army destroyed 16 April 1746.
- ← The Pretender's flight 1746.



THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION 1702-1713



THE PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713

1707 Union between
Scotland and England

GREAT BRITAIN

HUDSON
BAY

NEWFOUNDLAND

St. Lawrence

NOVA SCOTIA

Lingen
Gelden

SPANISH
NETHERLANDS

FRANCE

SAVOY

MILAN

KINGDOM
OF NAPLES

SPAIN

SARDINIA

SICILY

Gibraltar








11 April 1713 France makes peace with
Britain, Holland, Savoy and Portugal.
13 June 1713 Spain makes peace with
Britain.
Not until 26 June 1714 is peace concluded
between Spain and Holland.

FLORIDA

MEXICO

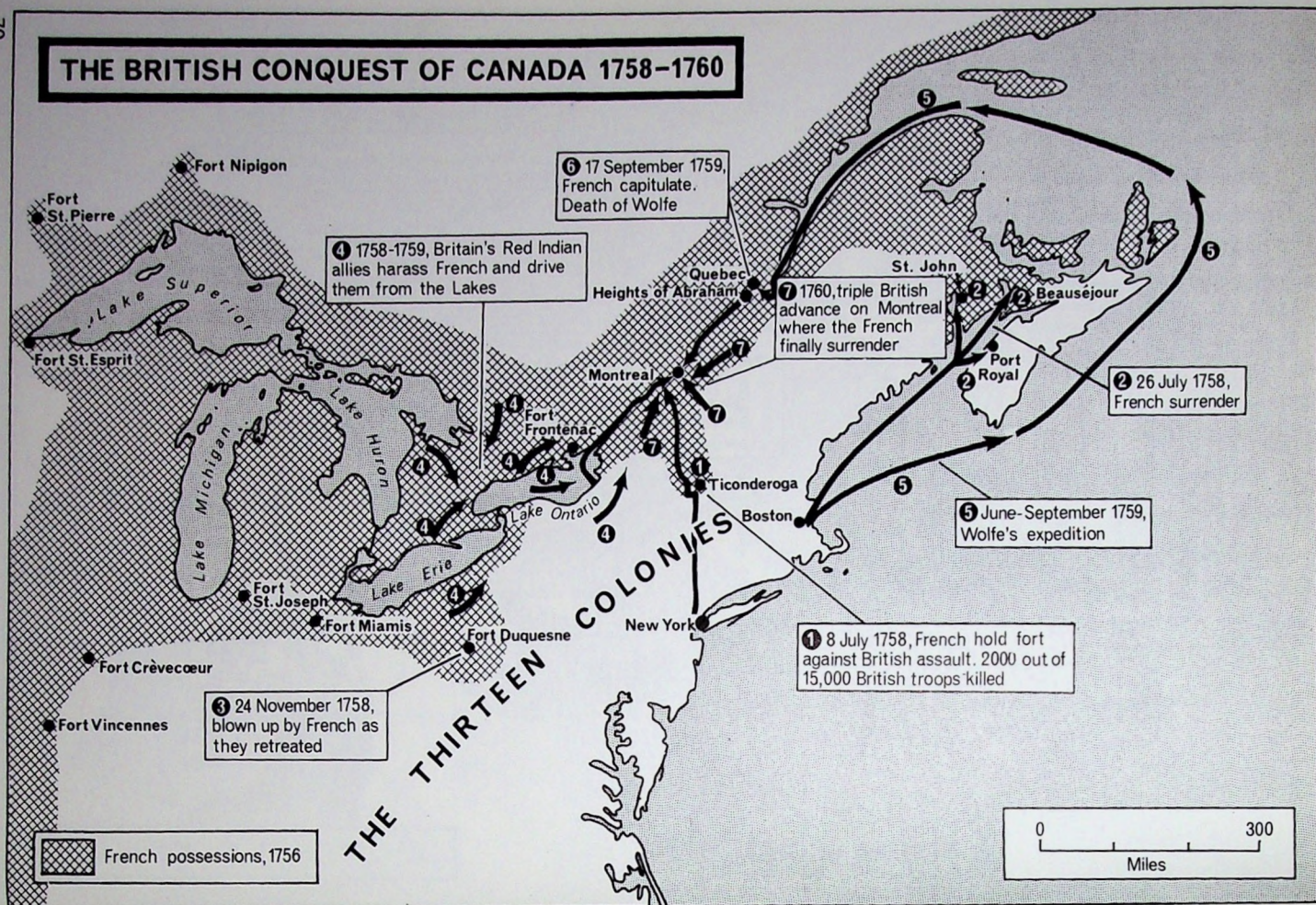
CUBA

Britain obtains right to load vessels
of 500 tons capacity with tropical
produce

-  To be ruled by the House of Bourbon.
But the kingdoms of France and
Spain not to be united
-  Annexed by the House of Habsburg
-  Annexed by Savoy
-  Annexed by Britain
-  Transferred to the Elector of Brand-
enburg.
-  Fortresses given to the control of
the Dutch
-  British trading rights gained in the
Atlantic and Caribbean

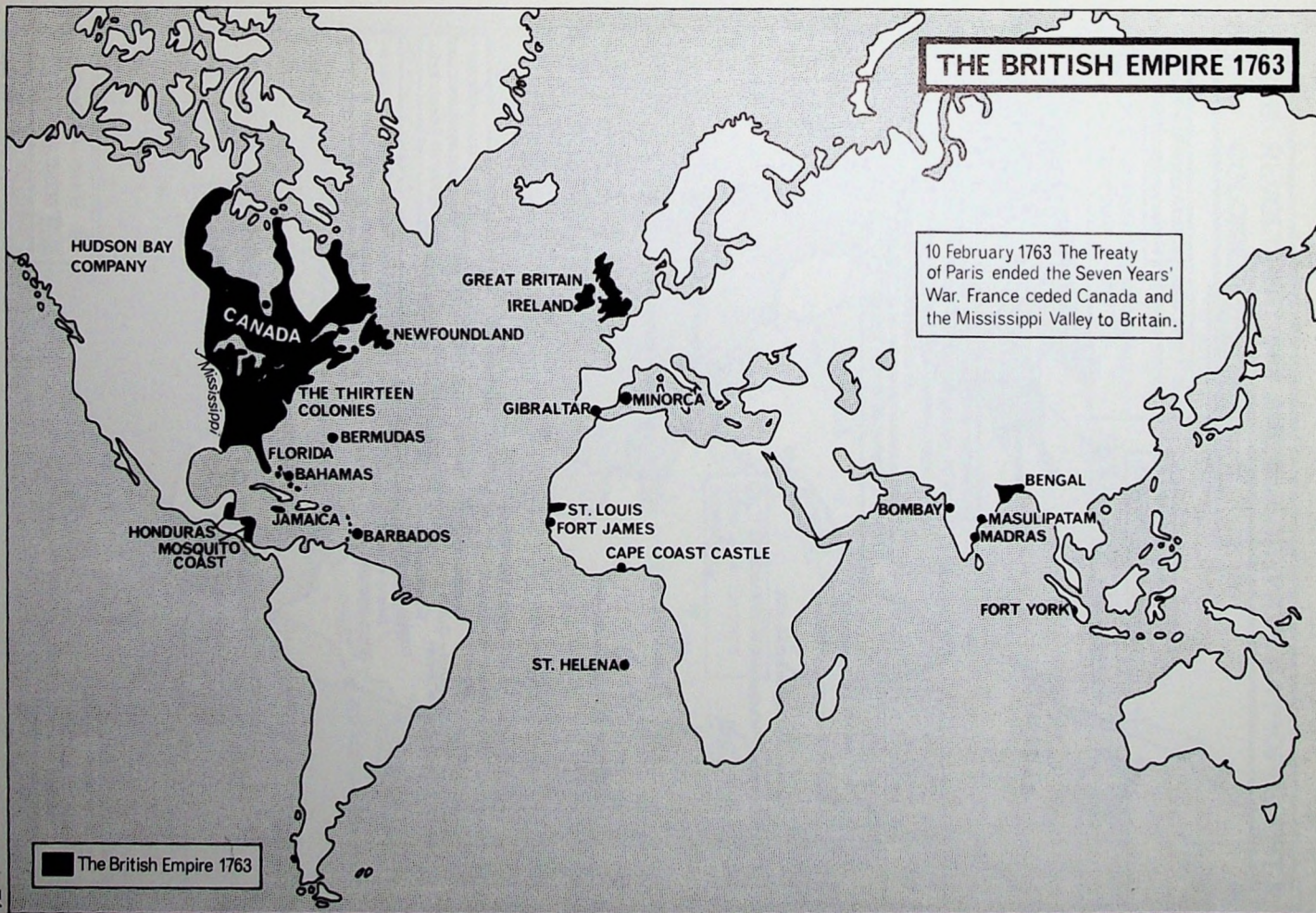
Britain obtains right to transport 4,800 African
slaves each year to Spanish America

THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF CANADA 1758-1760

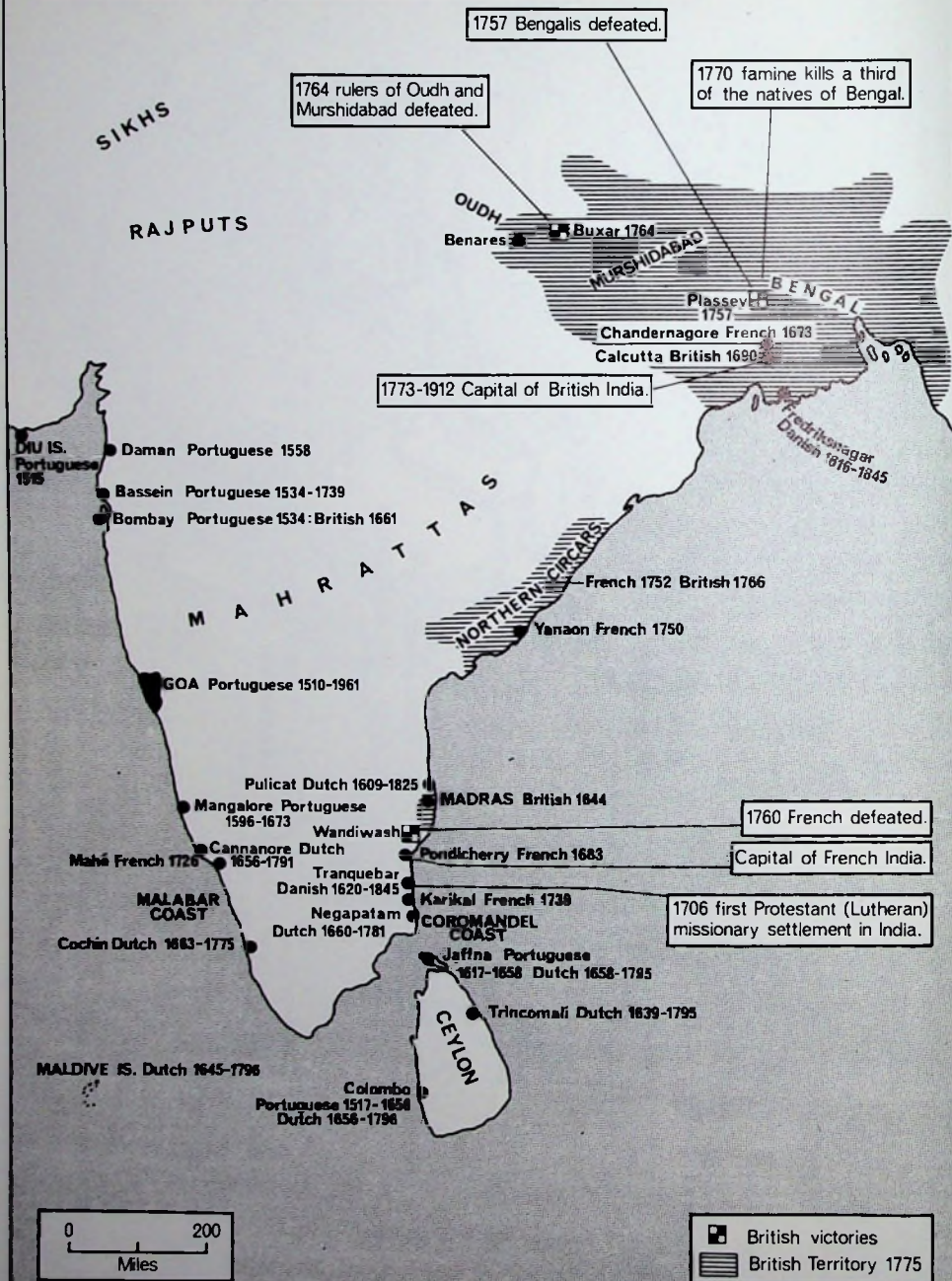


THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1763

10 February 1763 The Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years' War. France ceded Canada and the Mississippi Valley to Britain.

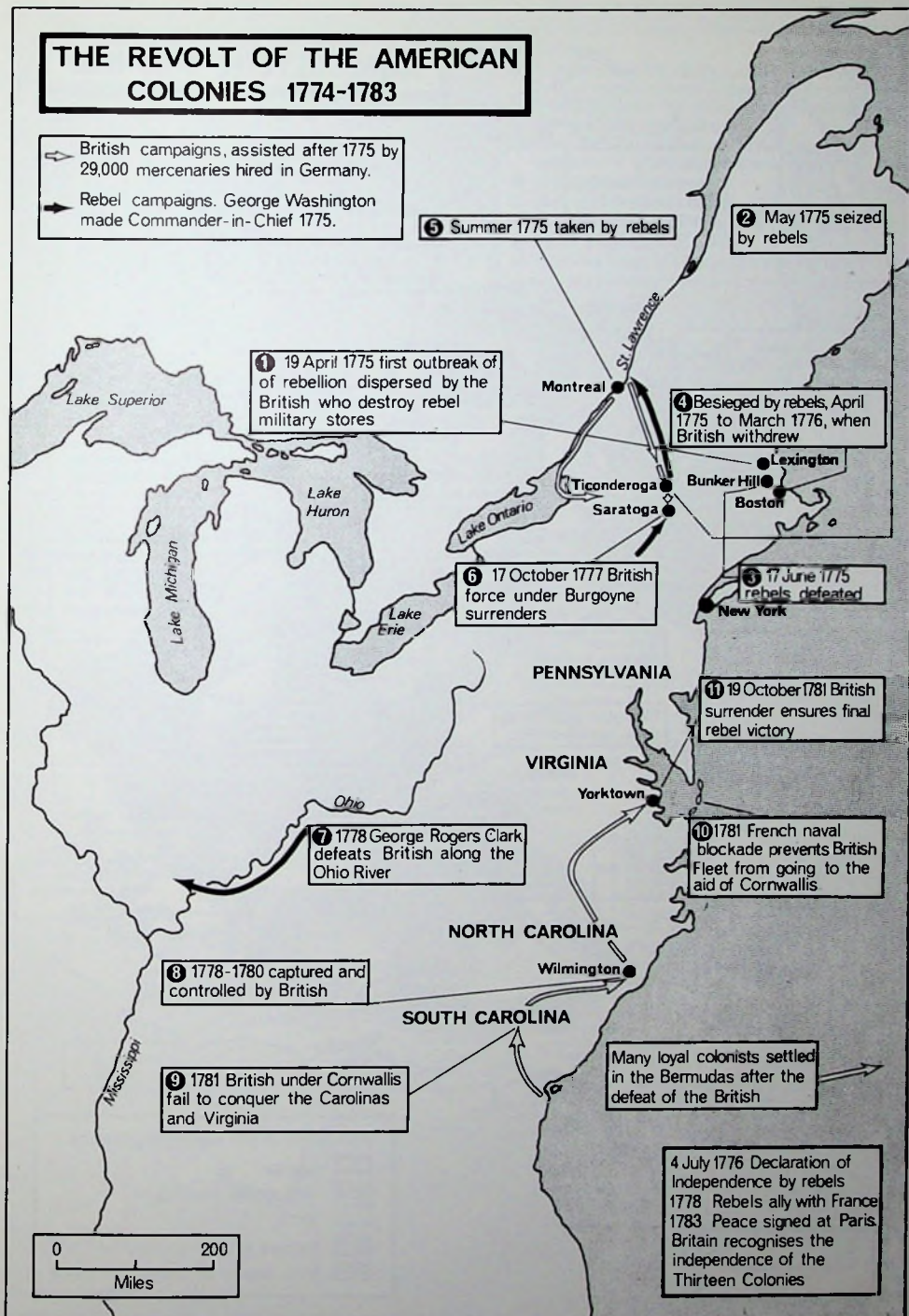


THE EUROPEAN POWERS IN INDIA 1510-1775

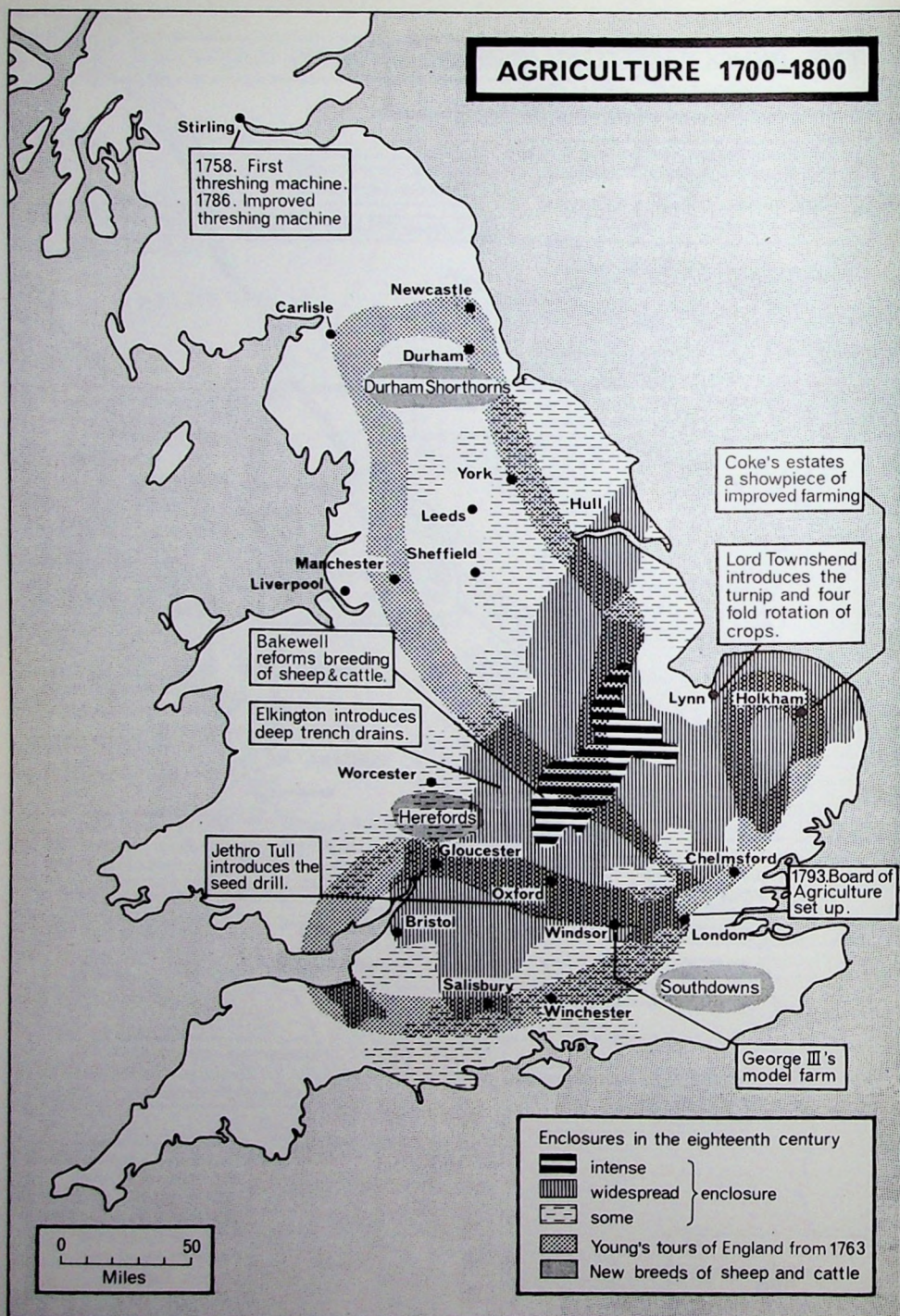


THE REVOLT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES 1774-1783

- British campaigns, assisted after 1775 by 29,000 mercenaries hired in Germany.
- Rebel campaigns. George Washington made Commander-in-Chief 1775.



AGRICULTURE 1700-1800

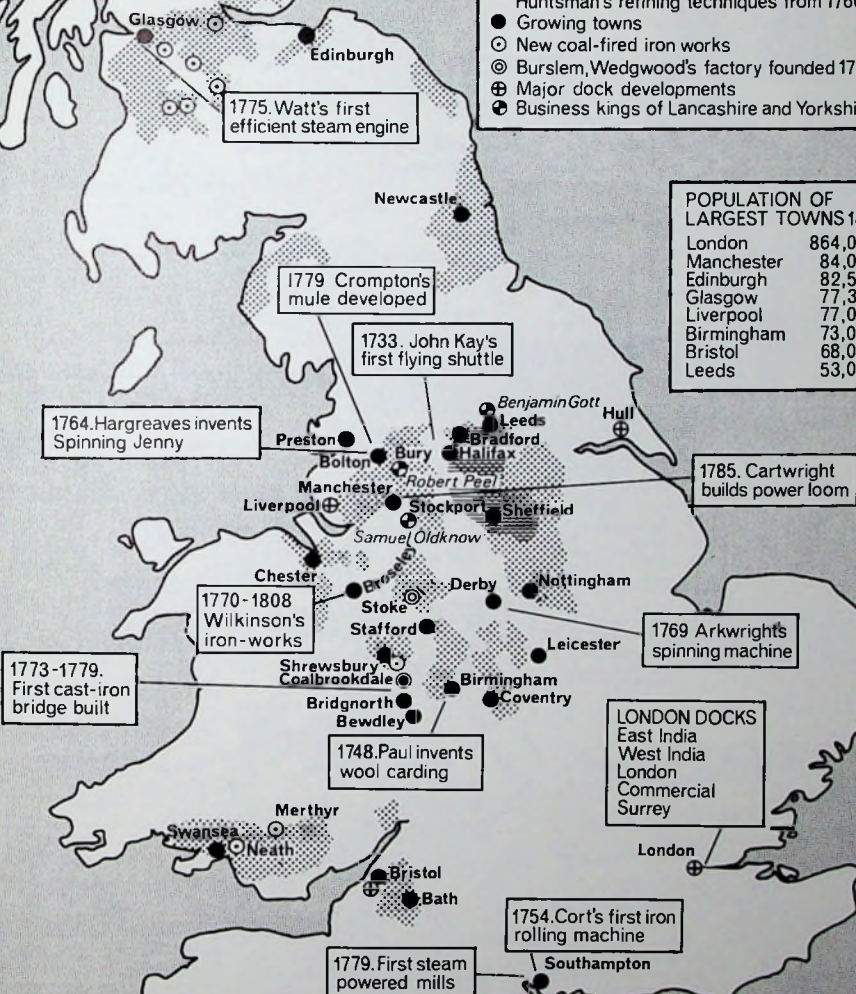


INDUSTRY 1715-1815

- ☐ Coalfields
- Coalbrookdale iron works, where Abraham Darby first successfully used coke for smelting, 1709, and where Newcomen's steam-powered pump was first used
- ▨ Area of Sheffield steel industry improved by Huntsman's refining techniques from 1760
- Growing towns
- New coal-fired iron works
- ⊙ Burslem, Wedgwood's factory founded 1759
- ⊕ Major dock developments
- ⊗ Business kings of Lancashire and Yorkshire

POPULATION OF LARGEST TOWNS 1801

London	864,000
Manchester	84,000
Edinburgh	82,500
Glasgow	77,300
Liverpool	77,000
Birmingham	73,000
Bristol	68,000
Leeds	53,000

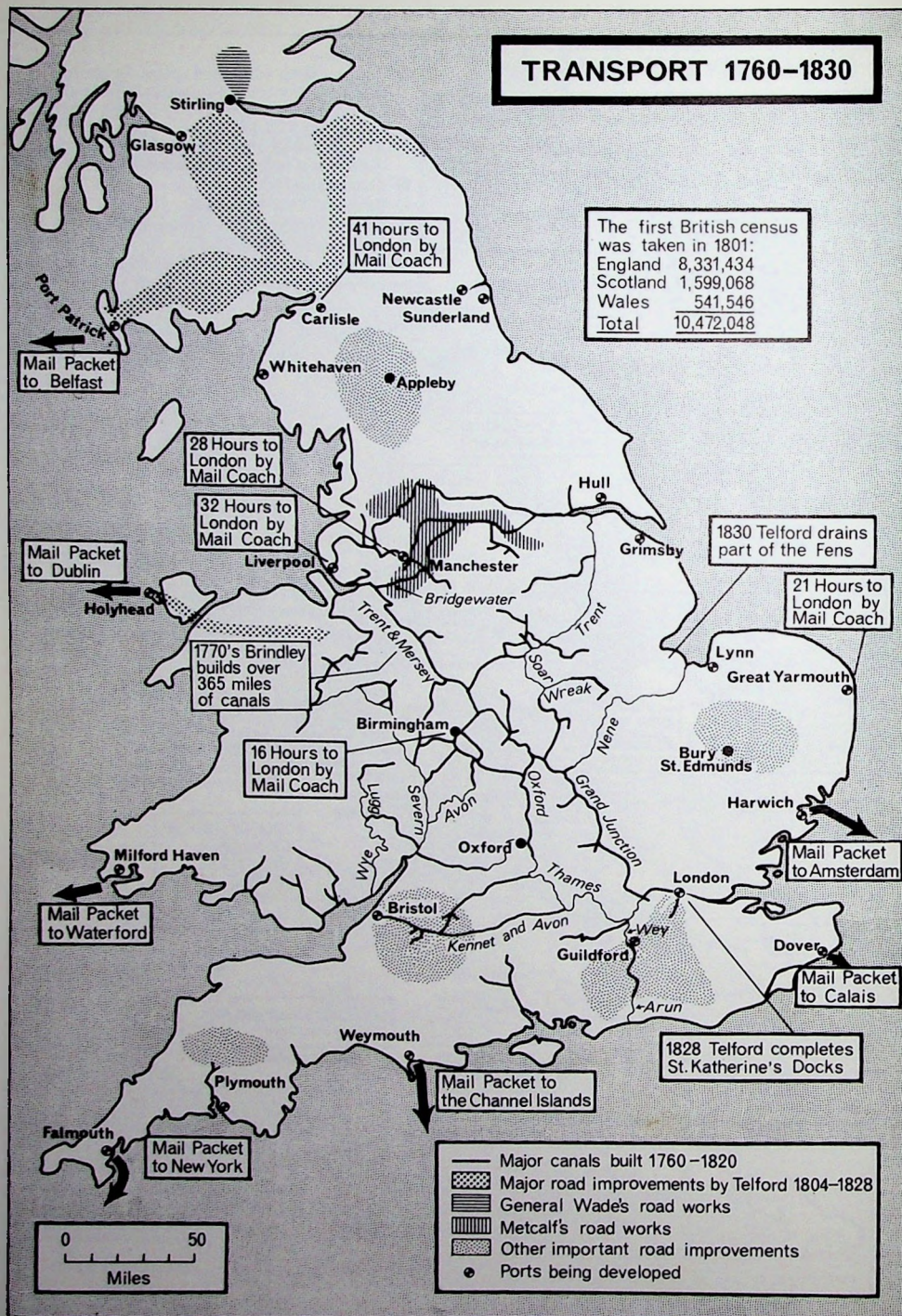


0 50
Miles

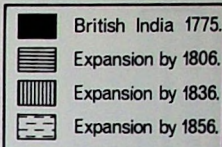
TRANSPORT 1760-1830


The first British census was taken in 1801:

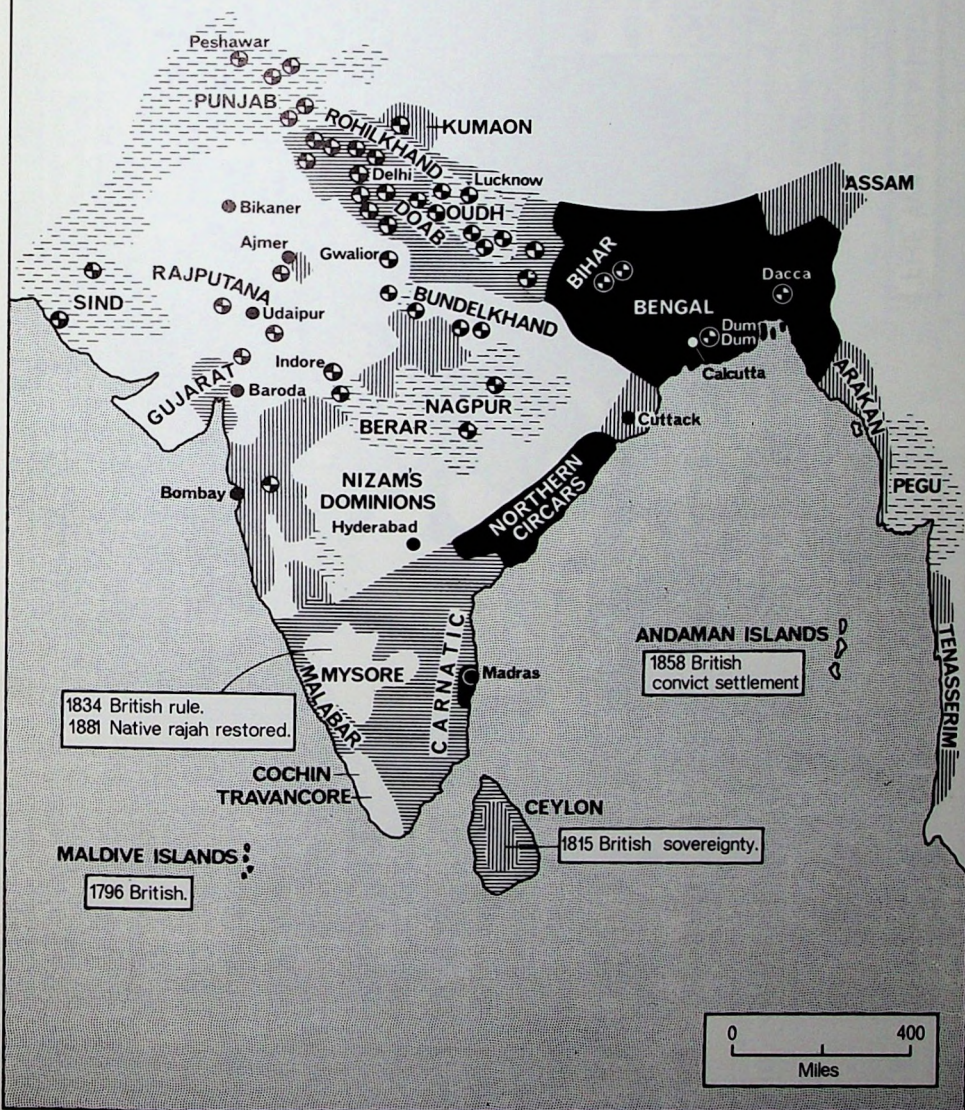
England	8,331,434
Scotland	1,599,068
Wales	541,546
Total	10,472,048



BRITISH EXPANSION IN INDIA 1775-1858



 Main centres of the Indian Mutiny of 1857



THE WAR AGAINST FRANCE 1793-1802

- Principal campaigns on land 1793-1801
- First Coalition against France 1793
- Second Coalition against France 1798

1793 France declares war on Britain.
1794 France invades Holland.
1798 France annexes left bank of the Rhine and declares war on Naples.
1801 France makes peace with Austria, Naples and Ottoman Empire.
1802 Peace of Amiens between Britain and France.

④ 15 April-16 June 1797, naval mutinies.

① 1 June 1794 Howe defeats French.

② June-October 1795 risings in Brittany aided by Britain.

⑥ 1798 French invasion attempt fails.

③ 14 February 1797, Jarvis and Nelson defeat Spaniards.

⑤ 11 October 1797 Duncan defeats Dutch.

Camperdown

The Nore

Spithead

Amiens

Paris

FRANCE

HOLLAND

PRUSSIA

RUSSIA

Gracov

AUSTRIA

Belgrade

OTTOMAN

EMPIRE

Rome

Naples

KINGDOM OF NAPLES

SICILY

MALTA

SARDINIA

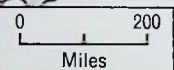
MINORCA

⑧ November 1798, captured by British.

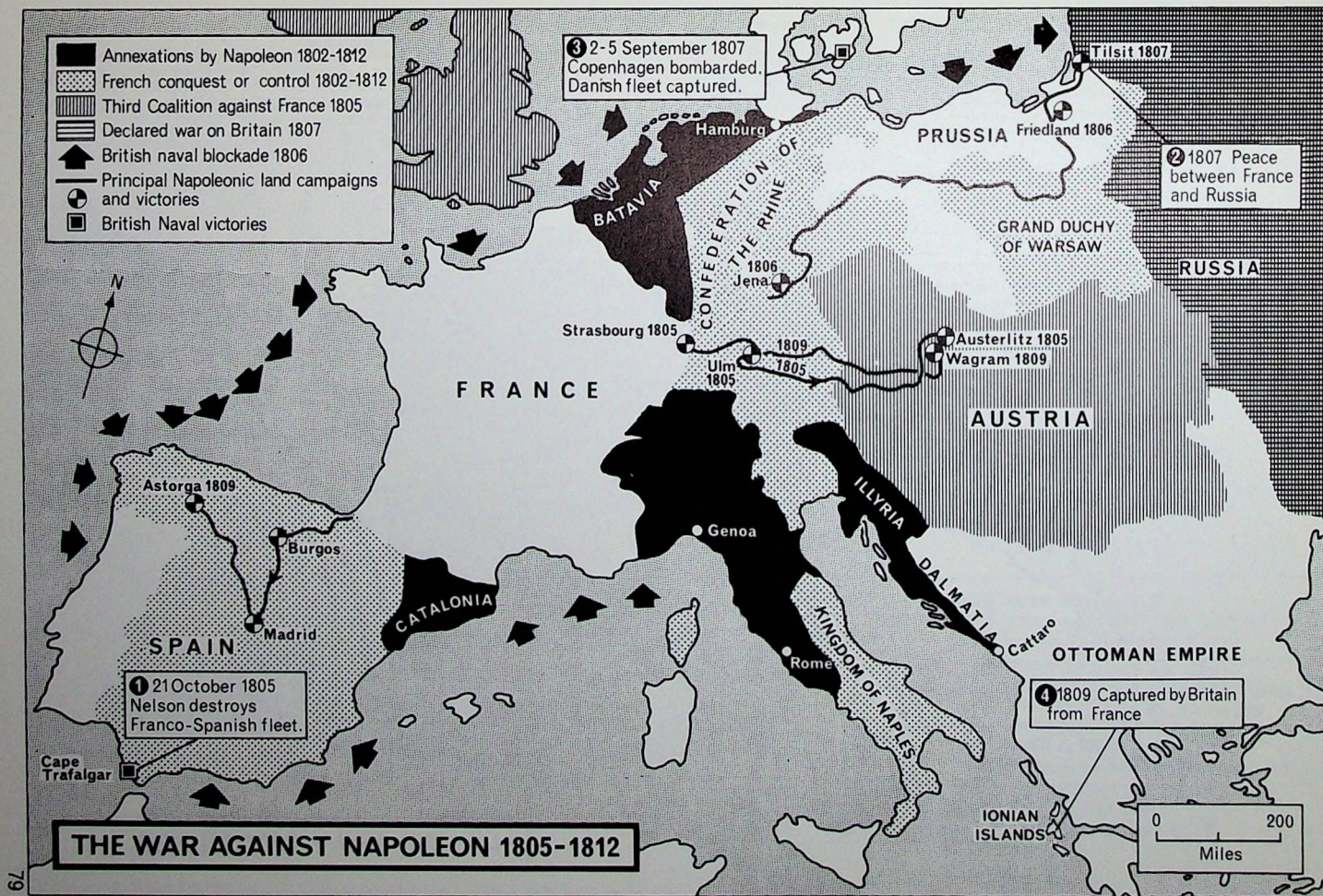
⑨ September 1800, captured by British.

⑦ 1 August 1798, Nelson destroys the French Fleet.

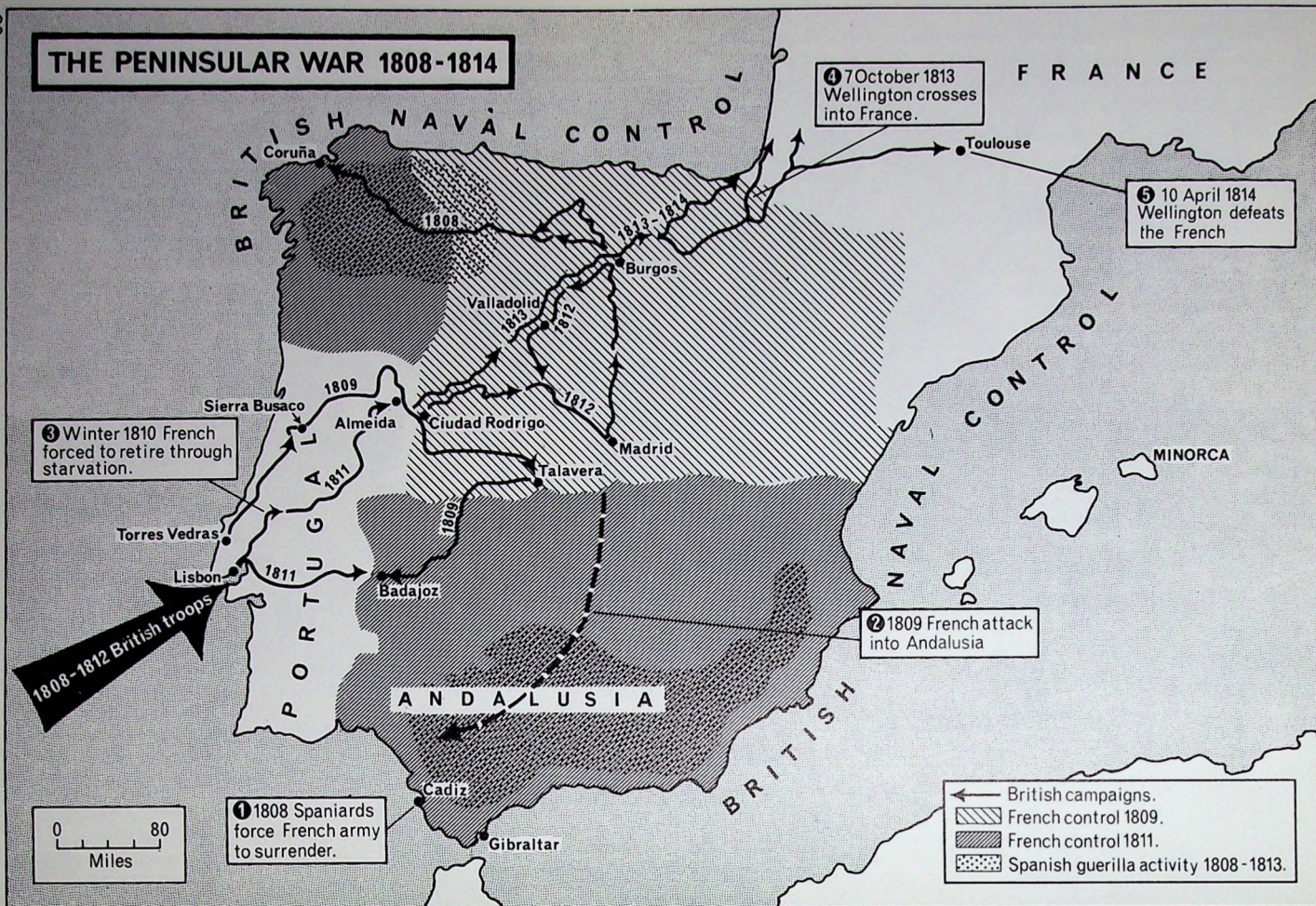
EGYPT



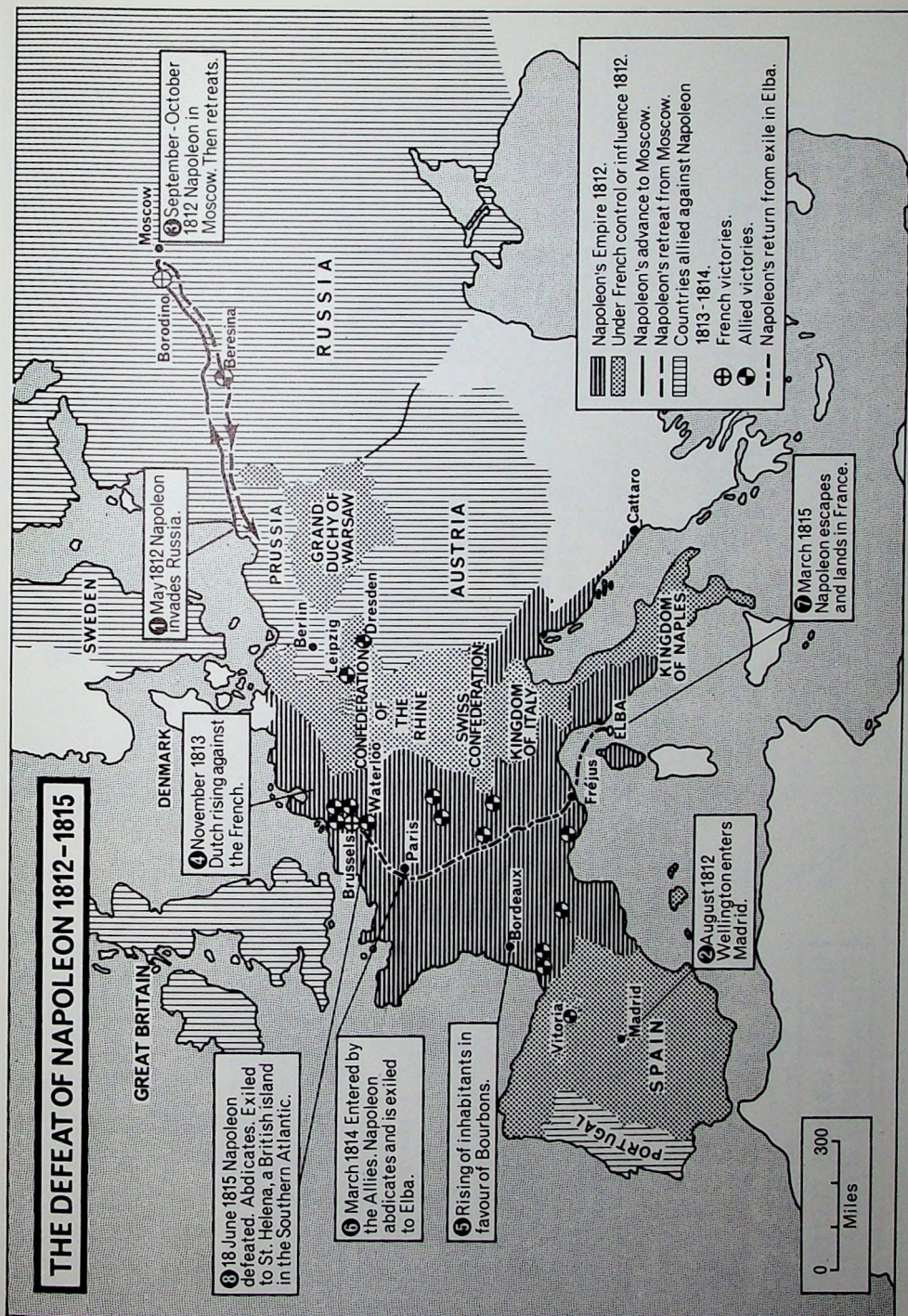
Nile



THE PENINSULAR WAR 1808-1814



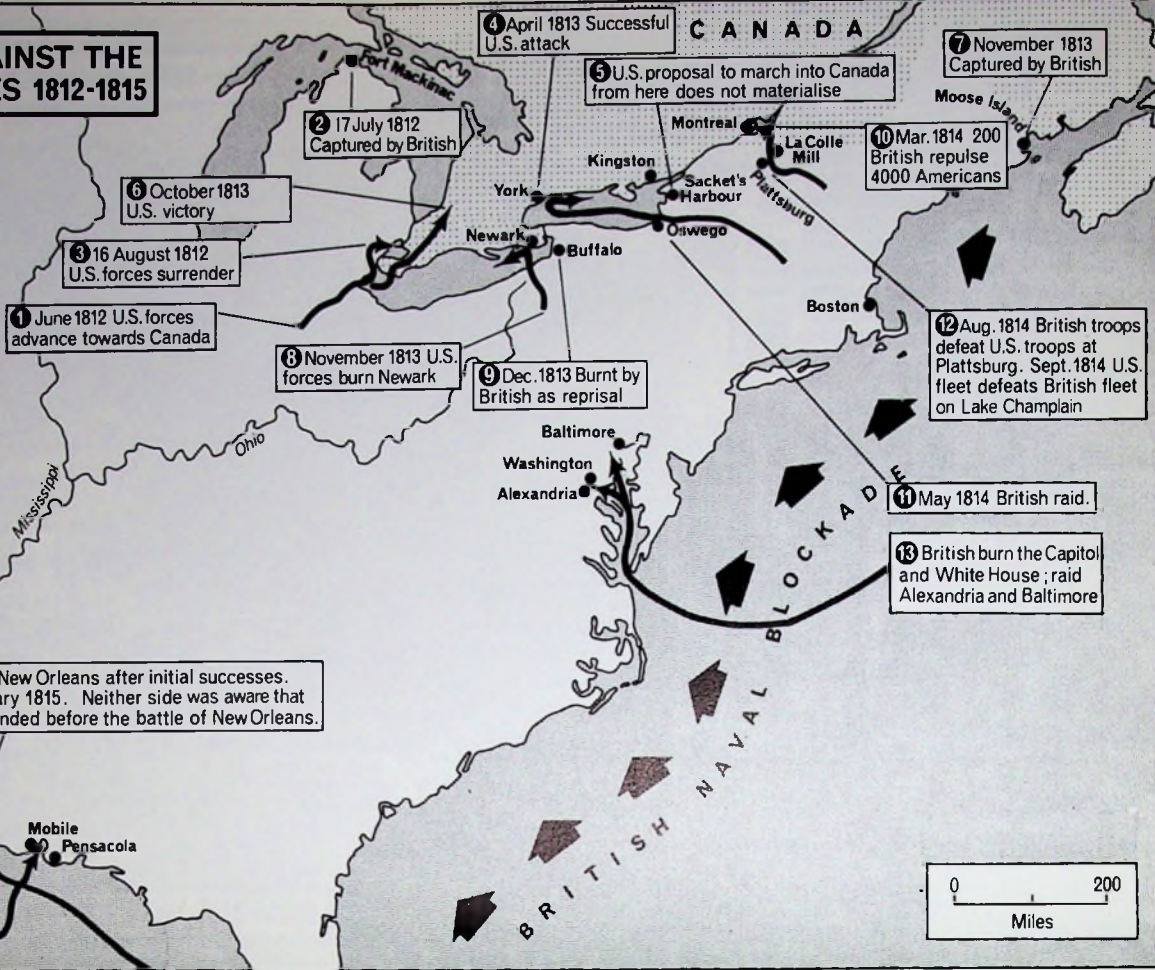
THE DEFEAT OF NAPOLEON 1812-1815



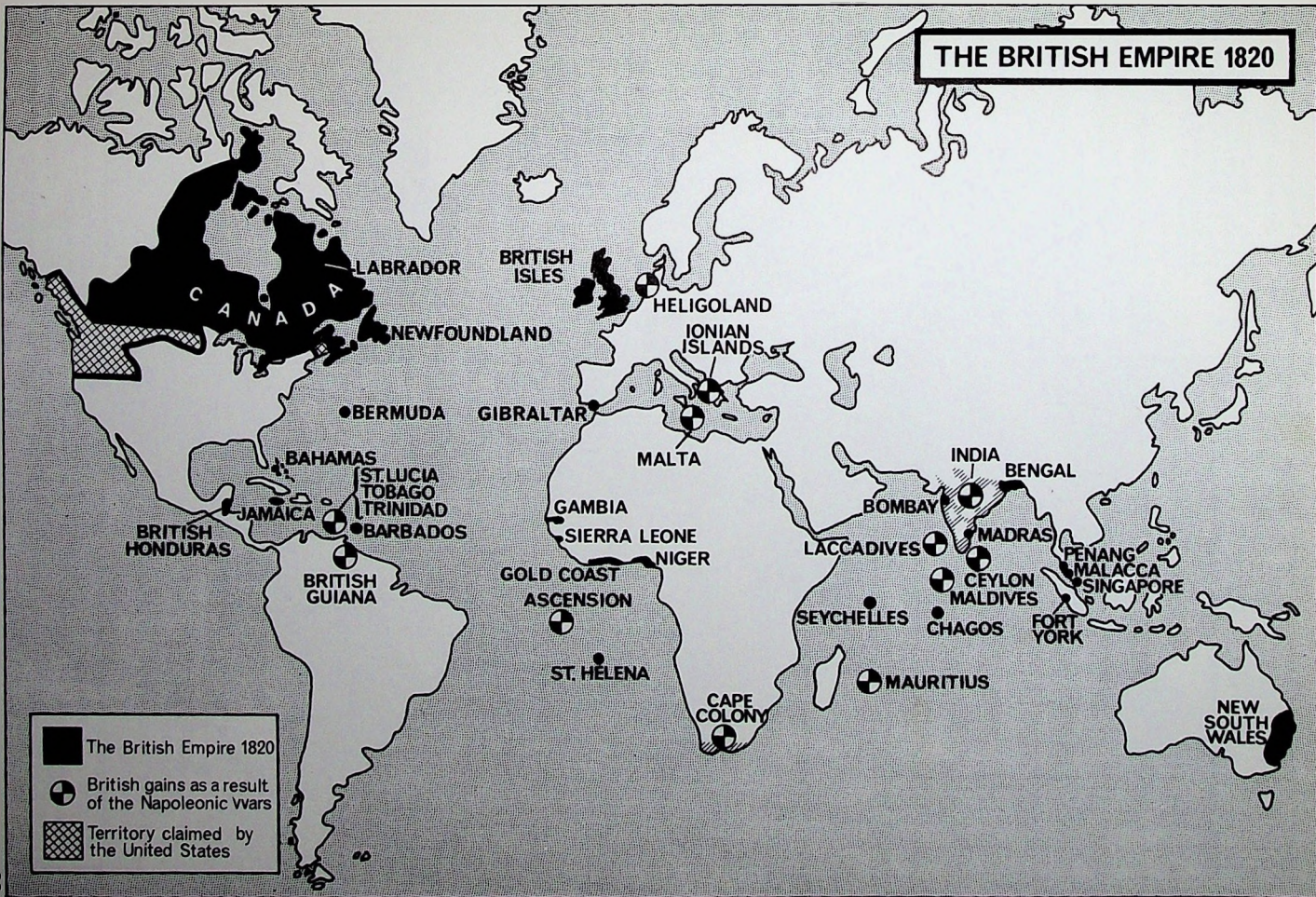
THE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES 1812-1815




In 1811 British ships seized US sailors and forced them to join the Royal Navy. The British in Canada supported Indian tribes raiding south of the Great Lakes. Britain also blockaded US ports to prevent American trade with Napoleon. In June 1812 the US declared war on Britain.

14 British fail to capture New Orleans after initial successes. They withdraw 27 January 1815. Neither side was aware that the war had officially ended before the battle of New Orleans.



THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1820



-  The British Empire 1820
-  British gains as a result of the Napoleonic wars
-  Territory claimed by the United States

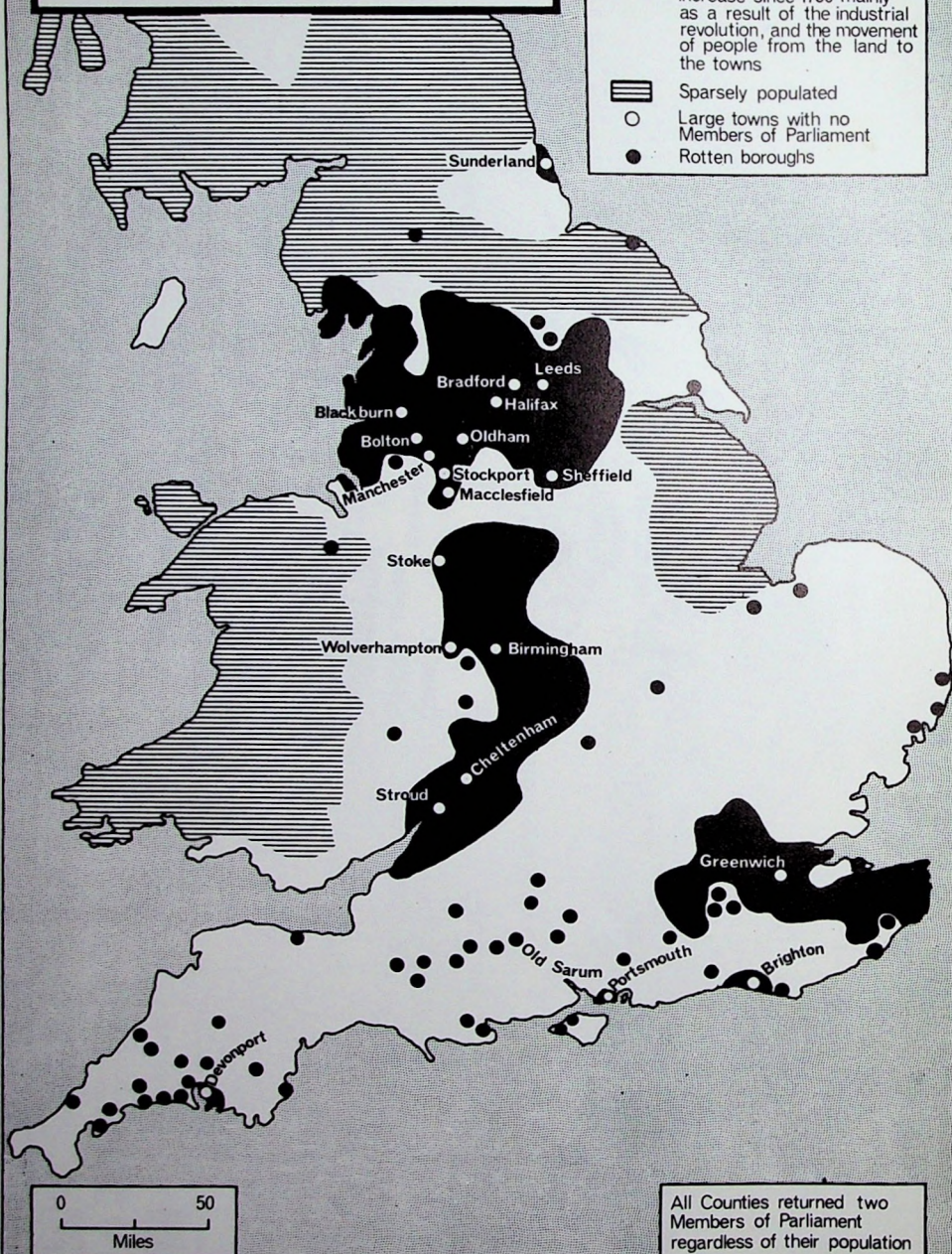
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION BEFORE 1832

The pattern of population density 1830

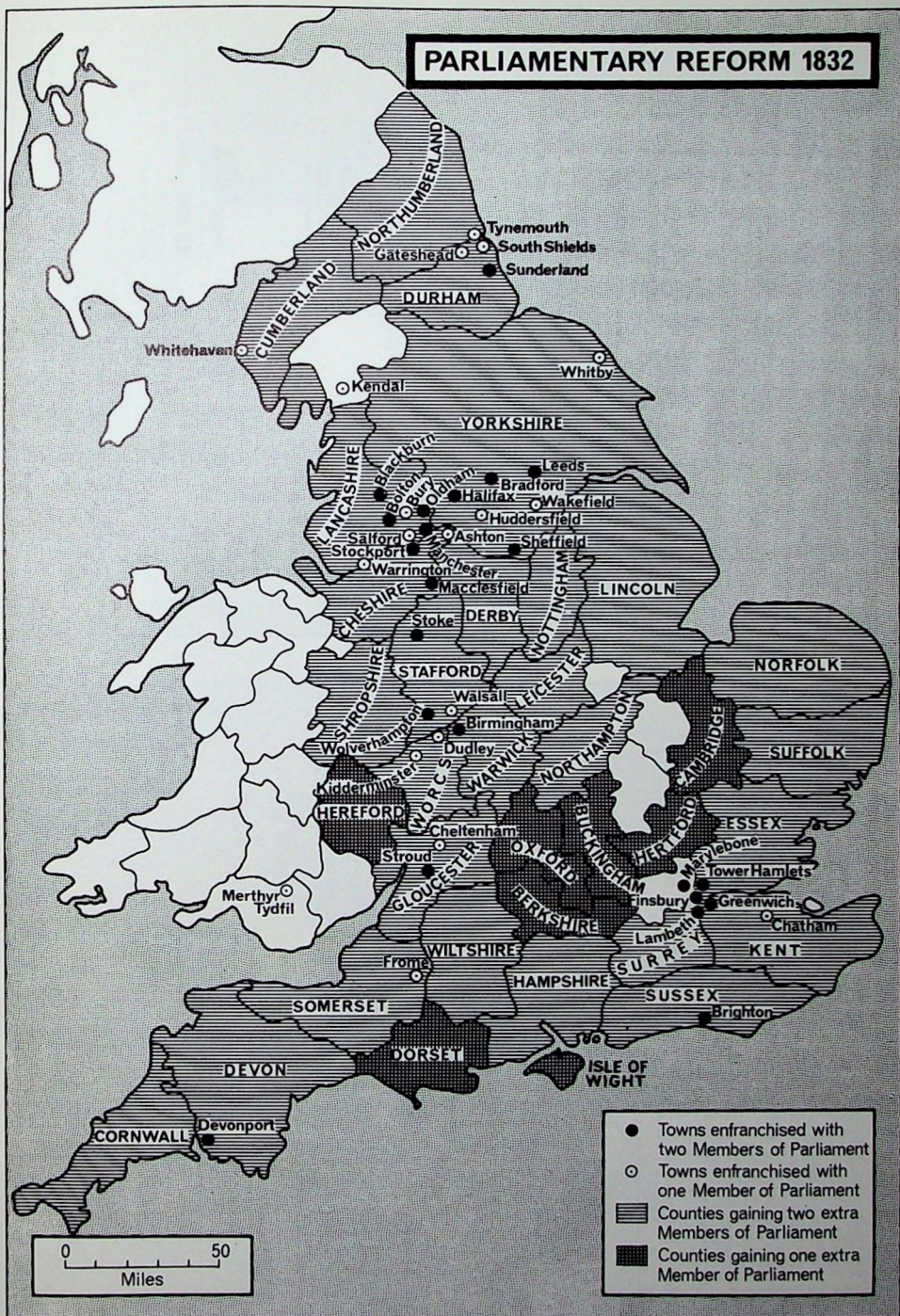
Areas of greatest population increase since 1760 mainly as a result of the industrial revolution, and the movement of people from the land to the towns

Sparsely populated

○ Large towns with no Members of Parliament
● Rotten boroughs

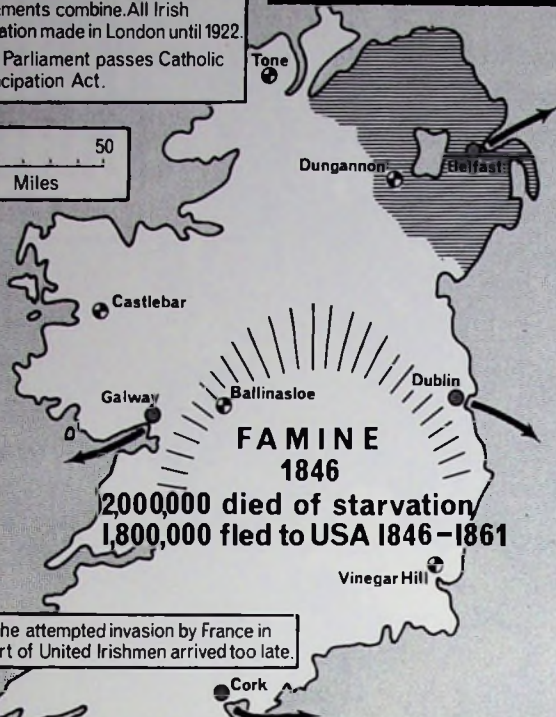
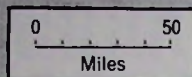


PARLIAMENTARY REFORM 1832



1801, Union of Great Britain and Ireland. British and Irish Parliaments combine. All Irish legislation made in London until 1922.
1829, Parliament passes Catholic Emancipation Act.

IRELAND 1789-1861



1798. The attempted invasion by France in support of United Irishmen arrived too late.

- Area with over 50% protestant population. Home of Orange Society formed to resist Catholic Union Irishmen
- Ports for emigration to USA and Britain
- Battles of the 1798 rising of the United Irishmen

IRELAND 1880-1882

③ October 1880, fifty Ulstermen and 900 soldiers march to harvest crops on Lord Erne's land (managed by Captain Boycott).

② Lord Erne's lands, attacked by peasantry, September 1880.

⑥ 6 May 1882, Lord Cavendish and Thomas Burke murdered in Phoenix Park.

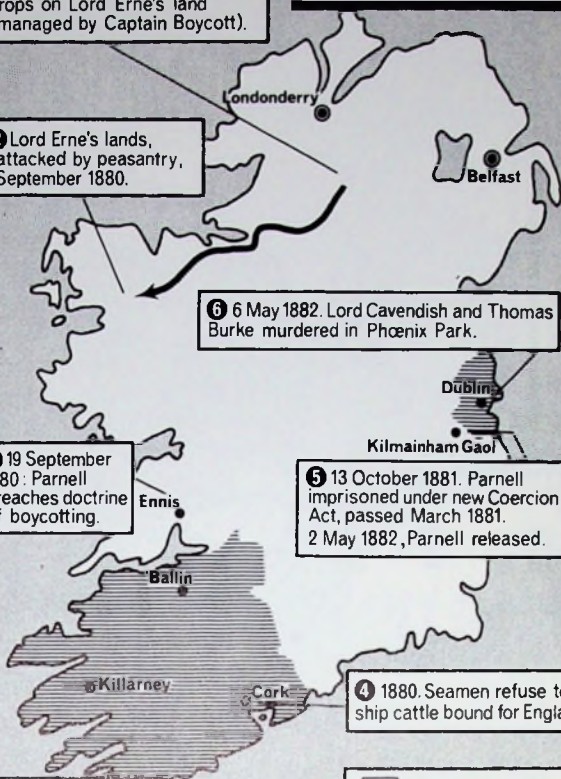
① 19 September 1880: Parnell preaches doctrine of boycotting.

⑤ 13 October 1881, Parnell imprisoned under new Coercion Act, passed March 1881.
2 May 1882, Parnell released.

④ 1880. Seamen refuse to ship cattle bound for England



- Overpopulation
- Centres of industrial growth 1800-1900



LABOUR MOVEMENTS 1819-1910

- Early labour agitation 1819-1843
- ⊙ Centres of Chartism 1836-1854
- ⊙ Headquarters of Chartism 1839
- Chartist Agricultural Settlements
- ▨ Agitation for Factory Act reform
- ▨ The Miners' Strike 1893
- First working men returned to Parliament before 1906
- Labour Party Members elected to Parliament 1906

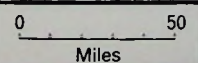
Trade Union members	
1888	750,000
1901	2,025,000
1910	2,565,000

1893. Miners' strike. Attempt to close South Wales pits defeated in pitched battle with hauliers.

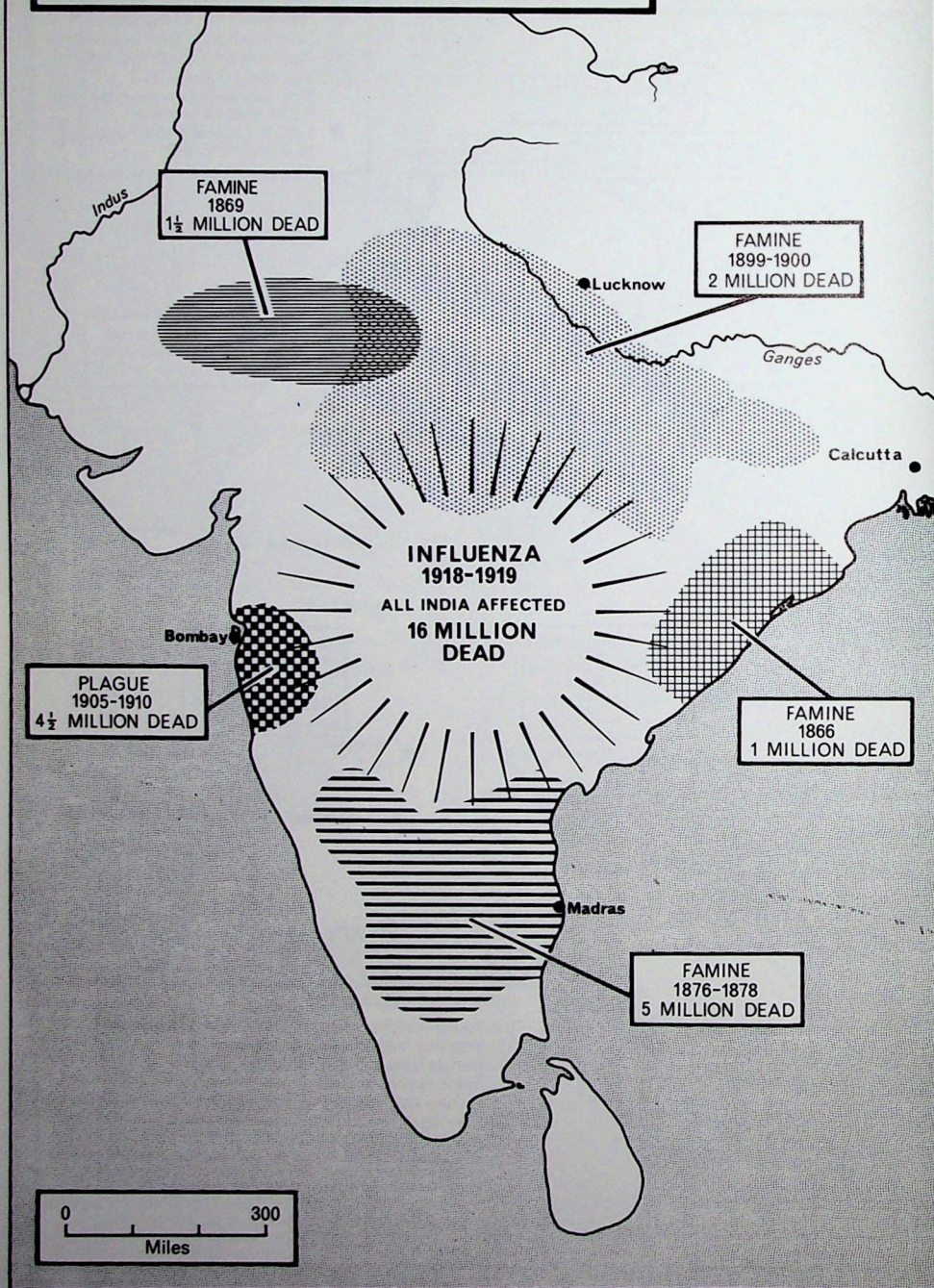
1889. First strikes of unskilled labour - match girls and dockers for 6d. an hour. Both succeed.

LEGISLATIVE ADVANCES

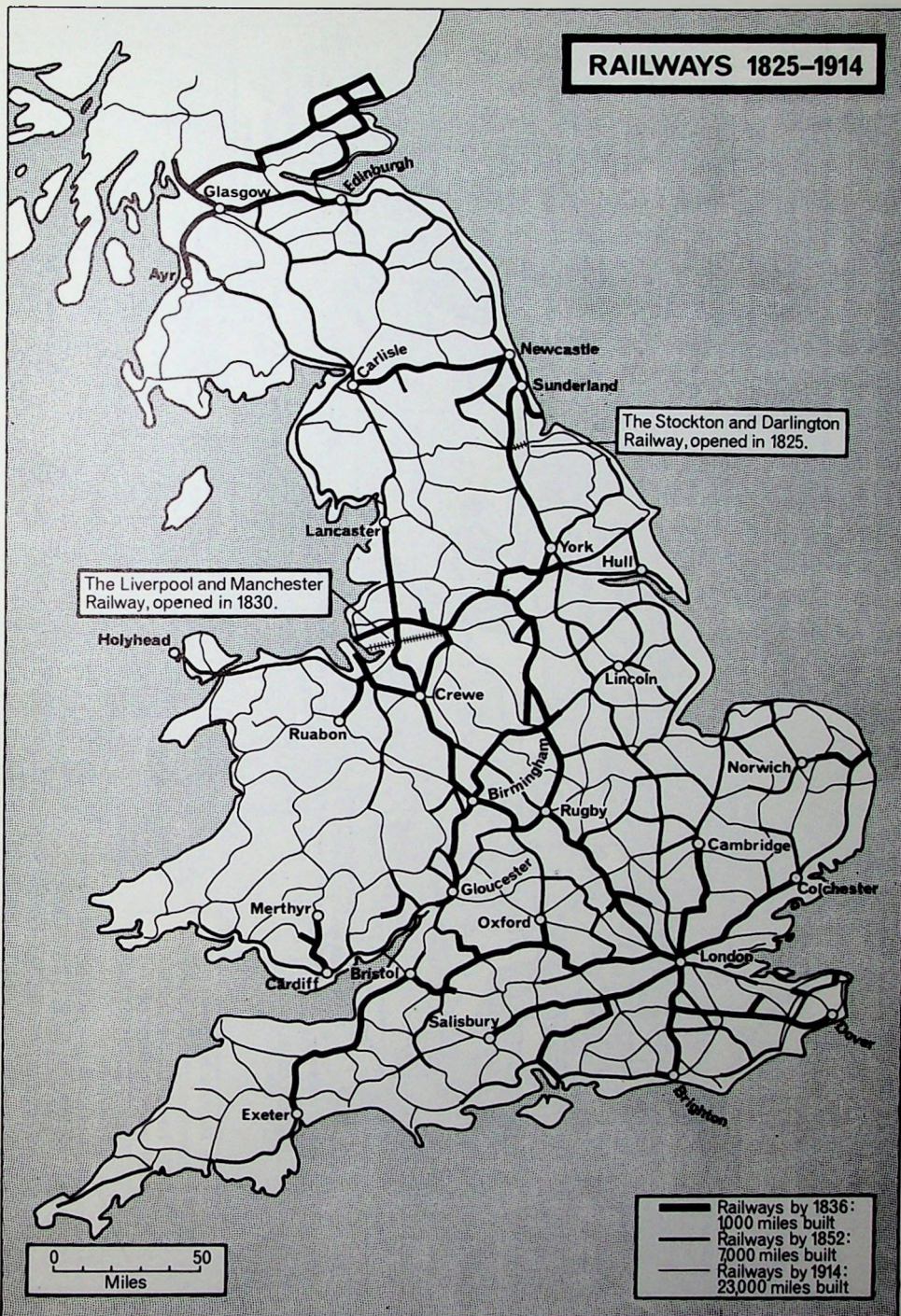
1819. Young workers restricted to a 12 hour working day
 1824. Working men allowed to combine
 1842. Female labour underground forbidden
 1871. Trade Unions legalized
 1874. Factory Act restricts working week to 56½ hours
 1882. Married Women's Property Act enables women to buy, own, and sell property and to keep all wages and earnings
 1906-1911. Lloyd George launches National Insurance Scheme, and establishes Port of London Authority. Churchill abolishes sweated labour, forbids underground employment of boys under fourteen, introduces minimum wage law, improves shop conditions, establishes Labour Exchanges to reduce unemployment, and makes prison conditions more humane



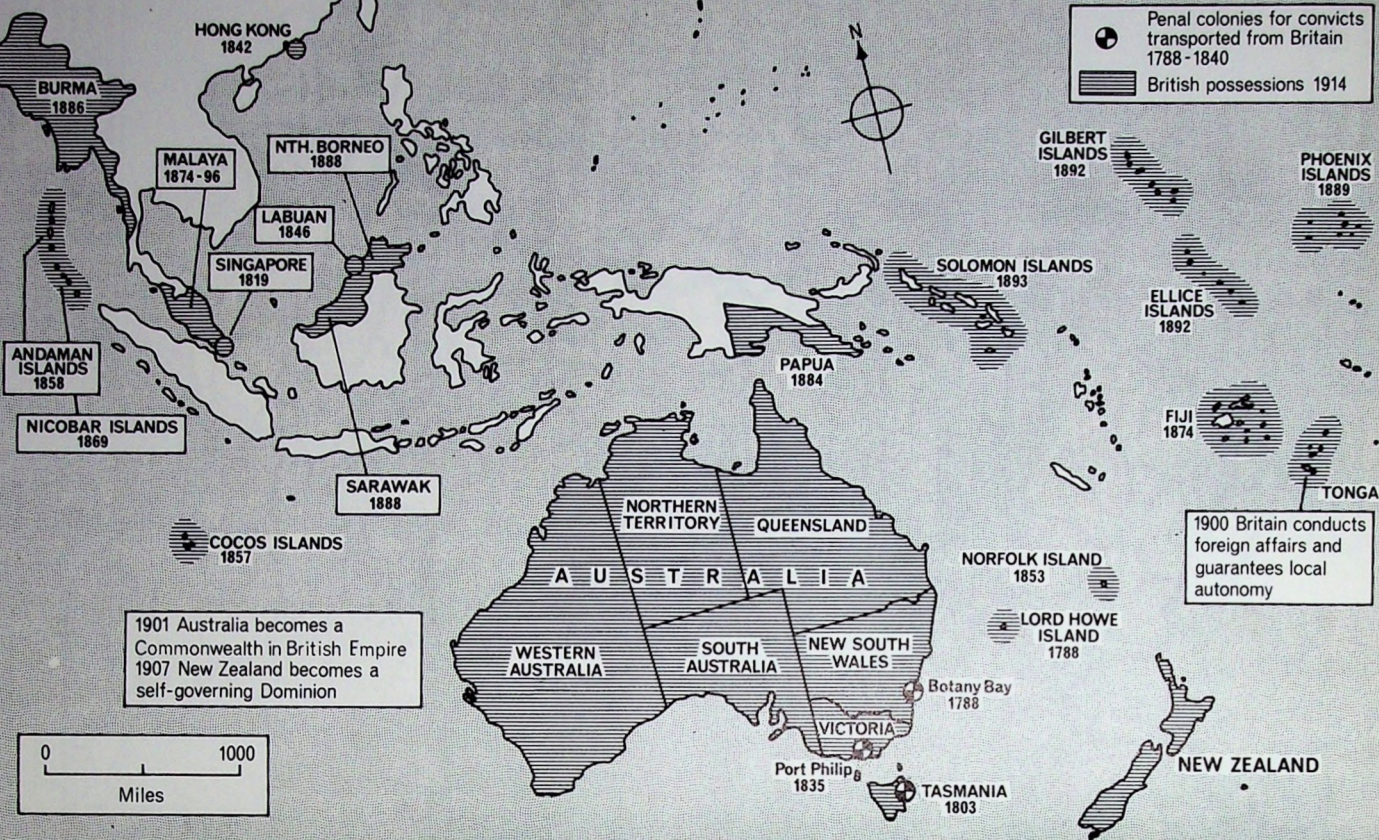
FAMINE AND PLAGUE IN INDIA 1866-1919



RAILWAYS 1825-1914



BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST 1788-1914



BRITAIN AND CHINA 1840-1945

1840-1842 First China War: Hong Kong ceded to Britain.
1857-1858 Second China War: Anglo-French control of Chinese Customs Administration extended.
1900 Britain joined other powers to suppress Boxer rebellion.

MANCHURIA

Russian occupation 1900
Japanese occupation 1905

SINKIANG

1919-1941 Russian influence

KASHMIR
1846

TIBET

DELHI
1815

NEPAL
INDIA

BHUTAN
1910

SIKKIM
1890

ASSAM
1826

BURMA
1886

Chungking 1896

Yangtse

Tungchow 1858

1900. Boxer rebellion against all Europeans

Peking

WEI HAI WEI
1898-1922

Japanese 1910

JAPAN

Wuhu 1876

Ningpo 1842

SHANGHAI
1842

Amoy 1842

Canton 1842

KOWLOON
1891

HONG KONG
1842

KIANGCHOW
1858

FORMOSA

Japanese 1895

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

SIAM

● British territory in China

■ British territory outside China

⊙ Treaty Ports open to all European trade without restriction

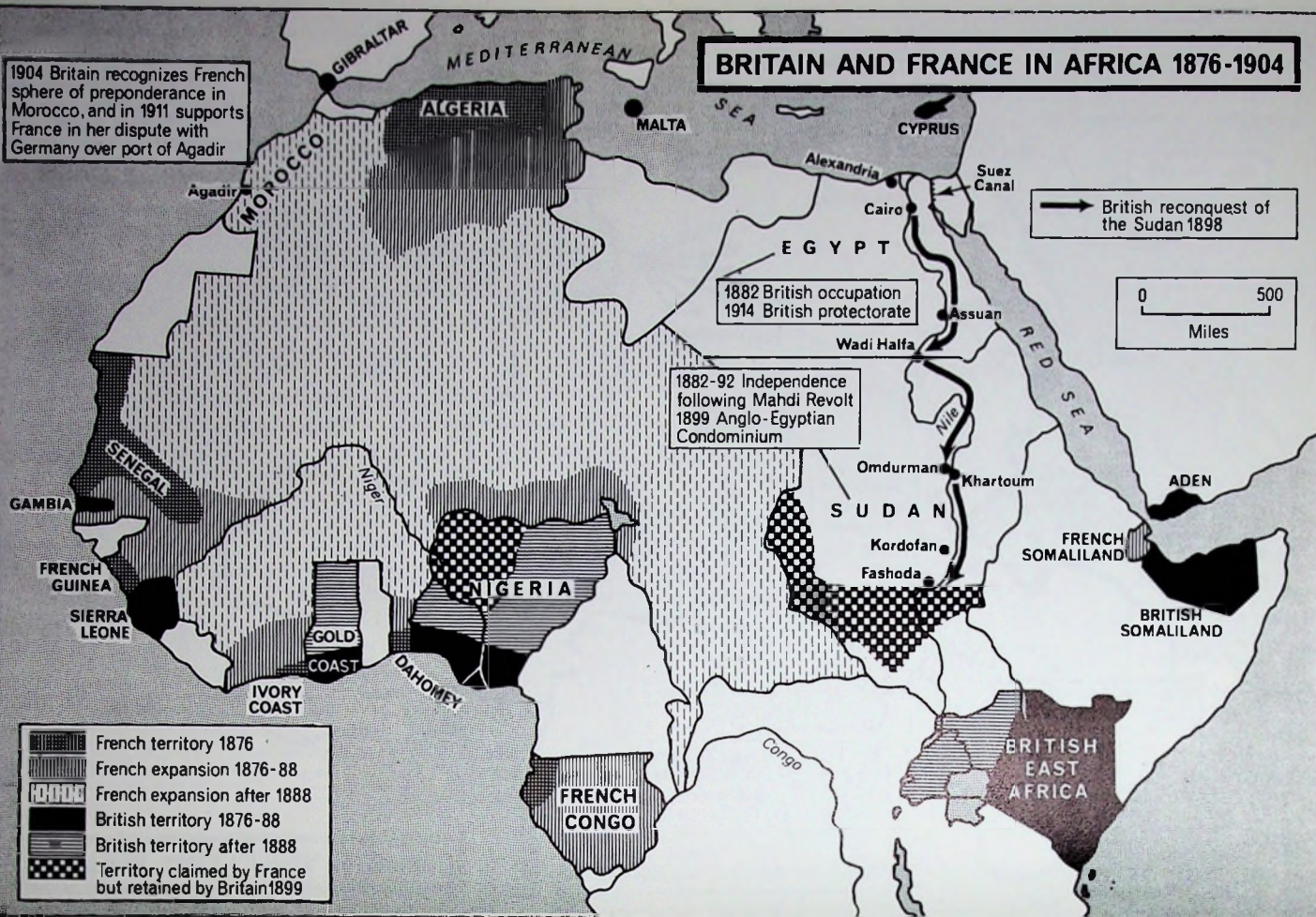
↔ Important British-sponsored explorations 1890-1910

1940-1945. British military aid sent to help China against Japan

0 500
Miles

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN AFRICA 1876-1904

1904 Britain recognizes French sphere of preponderance in Morocco, and in 1911 supports France in her dispute with Germany over port of Agadir



THE BOER WAR 1899-1902

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

SOUTHERN
RHODESIA

INDIAN OCEAN

GERMAN
SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BECHUANALAND

TRANSVAAL

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

Walvis
Bay

1852 Convention recognises
Boer independence in the
Transvaal.
1881 Independence is again
recognised by the Convention of
Pretoria after the first Anglo-
Boer War.

British soldiers killed in battle.	6,000
British died from wounds and disease.	16,000
Total British dead.	22,000
Boers killed in battle.	4,000
Boer women and children who died in British concentration camps.	9,000
Total Boer dead.	13,000

1902 Britain annexes Boer Republics
after the Treaty of Vereeniging.
1910 Britain grants independence to the
Union of South Africa, which remains
within the British Commonwealth
until becoming a Republic in
1961.

CAPE COLONY

Cape Town

Mafeking

Pretoria

Lourenço
Marques

Johannesburg

Vereeniging

ORANGE FREE
STATE

Kimberley

Magersfontein

Hope Town

De Aar

Majuba
Hill

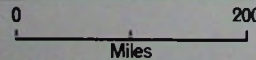
Ladysmith

NATAL

Durban

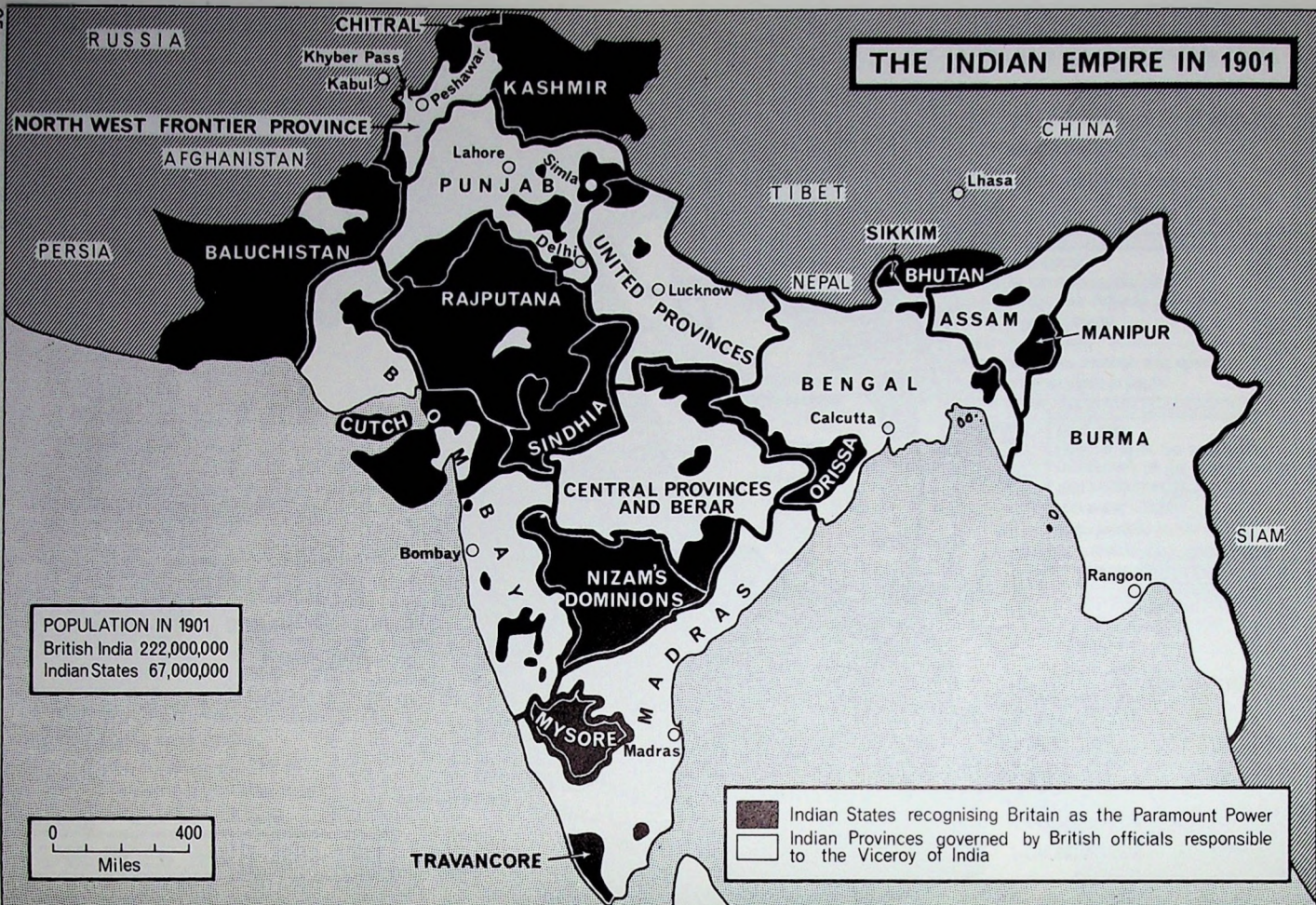
Vaal

Bloemfontein

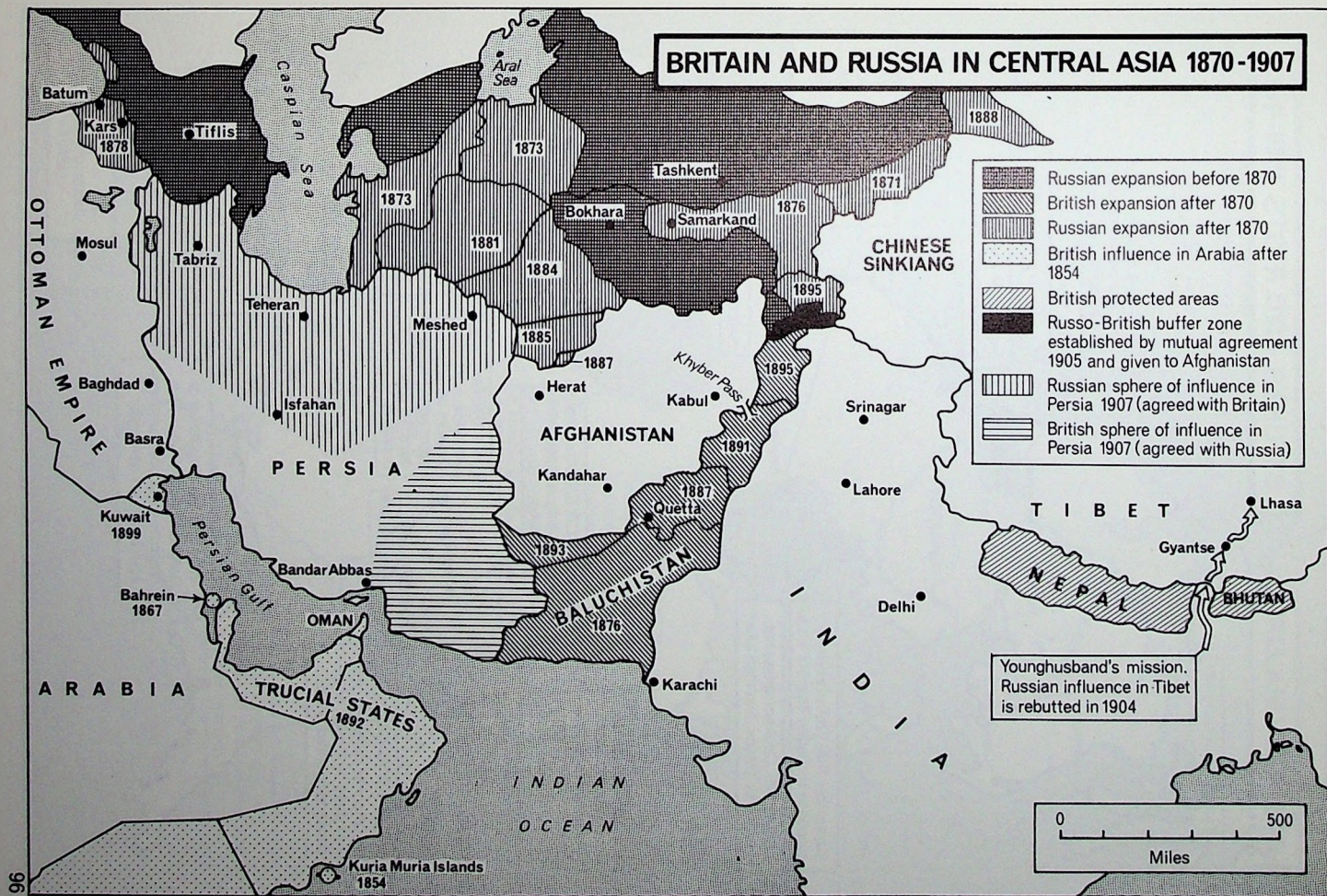


- British territory in 1858
- British expansion 1859-1885.
- Boer campaigns 1899.
- Towns besieged by Boers 1899-1900.
- Main British advance 1900-1901.
- Union of South Africa 1910.

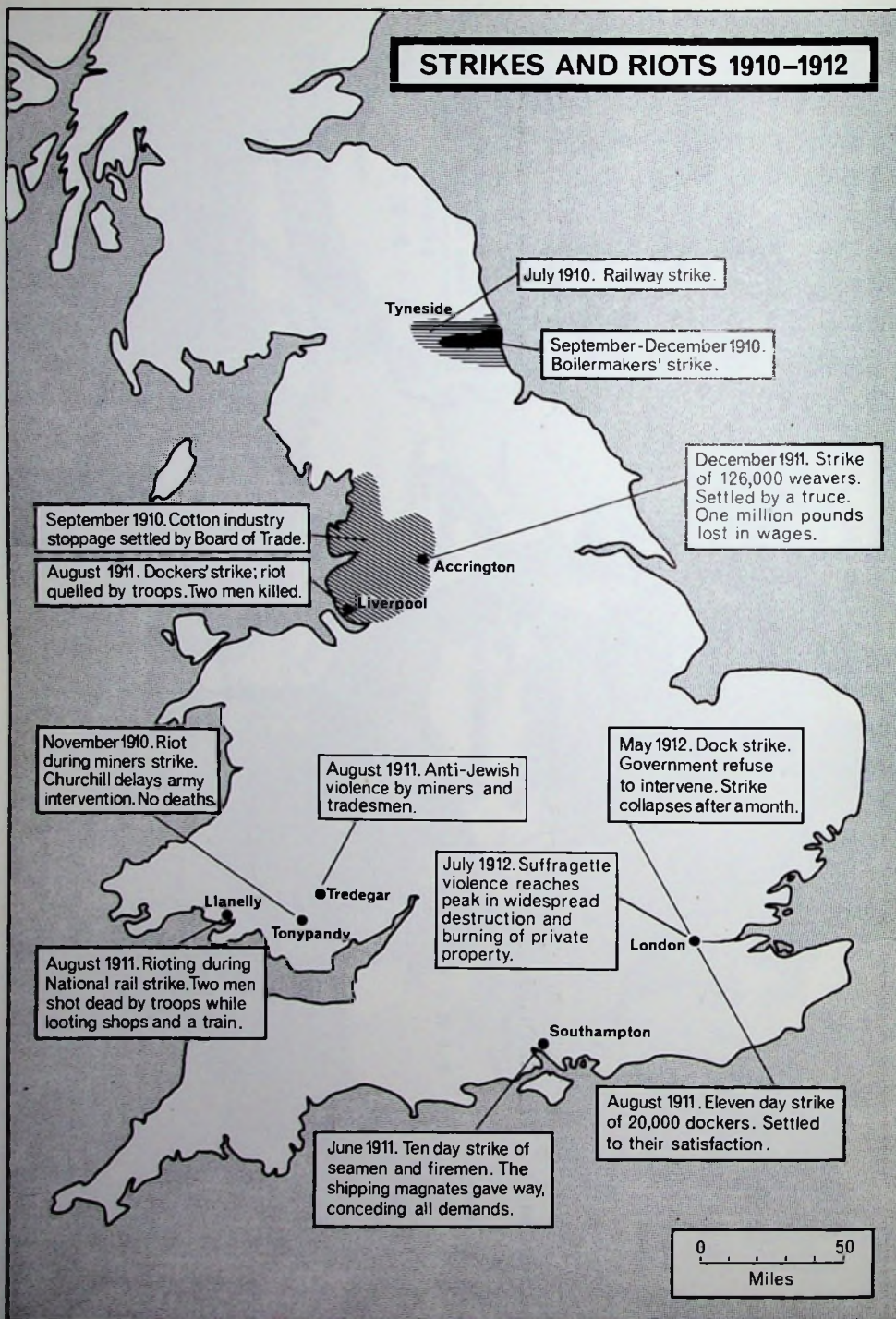
THE INDIAN EMPIRE IN 1901



BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA 1870-1907



STRIKES AND RIOTS 1910-1912



IRELAND 1914-1922

1916 Ireland exempt from conscription for duration of war.

1918 Sinn Fein establish independent Irish Parliament and refuse to send MPs to London.

1919-1921 The 'Troubles'. Guerilla warfare. About 750 Irish and 700 British dead.

1922 Irish Treaty establishes Irish Free State. British troops leave. Northern Ireland remains part of Great Britain

1936 Name changed to EIRE.

1948 Eire leaves British Commonwealth and becomes a Republic.

1914 Sinn Fein land weapons and ammunition illegally.



1916 Easter rebellion. 450 Irish and 150 British killed. Irish Republic proclaimed: surrendered a week later.

1916 supports rebellion.

Galway

1914 British officers 'mutiny' by refusing to contemplate fighting against Ulster.

Dublin

Curragh

1916 Easter Monday rebellion against British rule crushed. Leaders executed 'A terrible beauty was born' (Yeats).

Enniscorthy

1916 supports rebellion.

Wexford

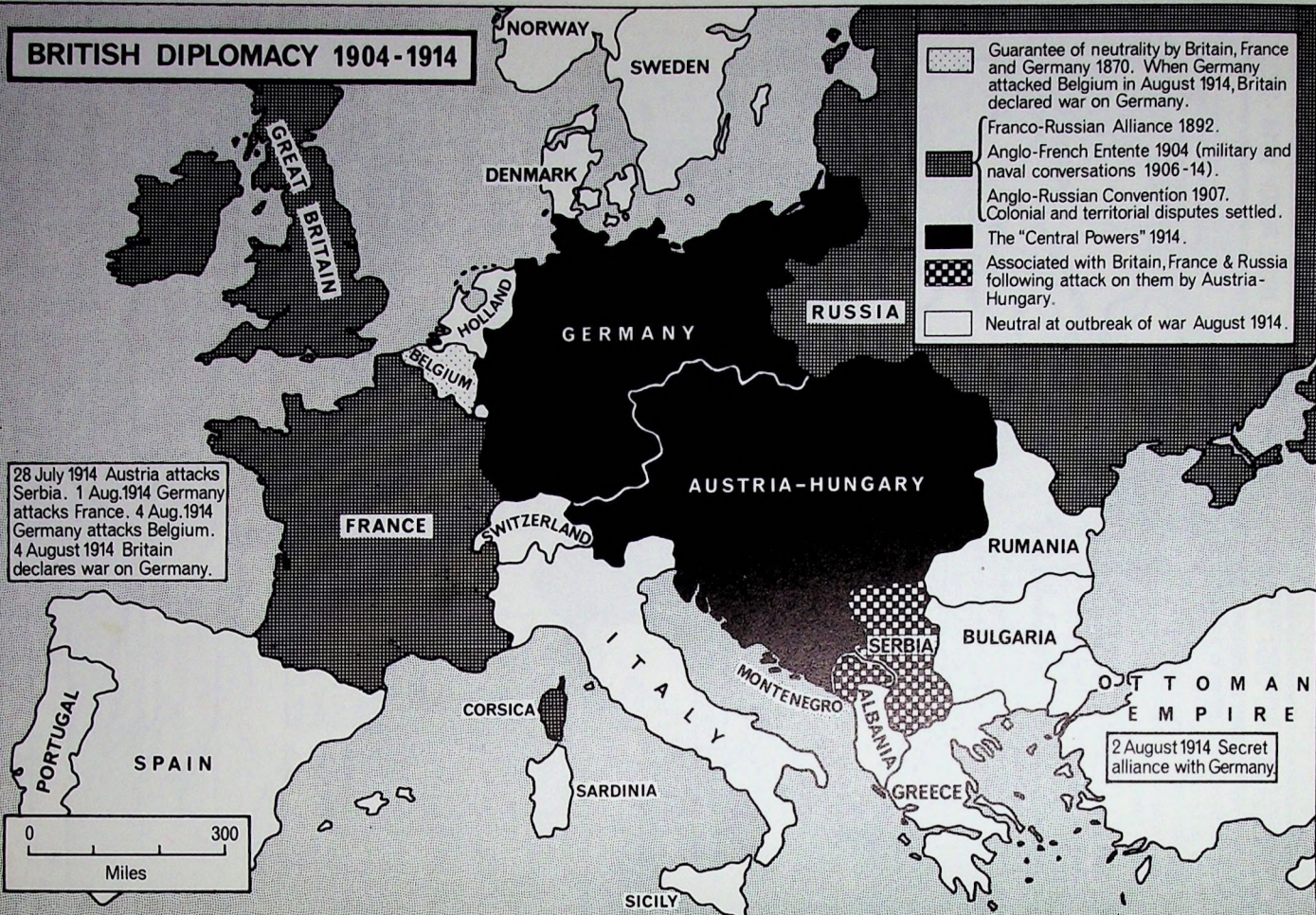
March 1916 Sir Roger Casement arrived from Germany. Arrested and shot for treason. He had tried to recruit Irish prisoners of war to fight against Britain.

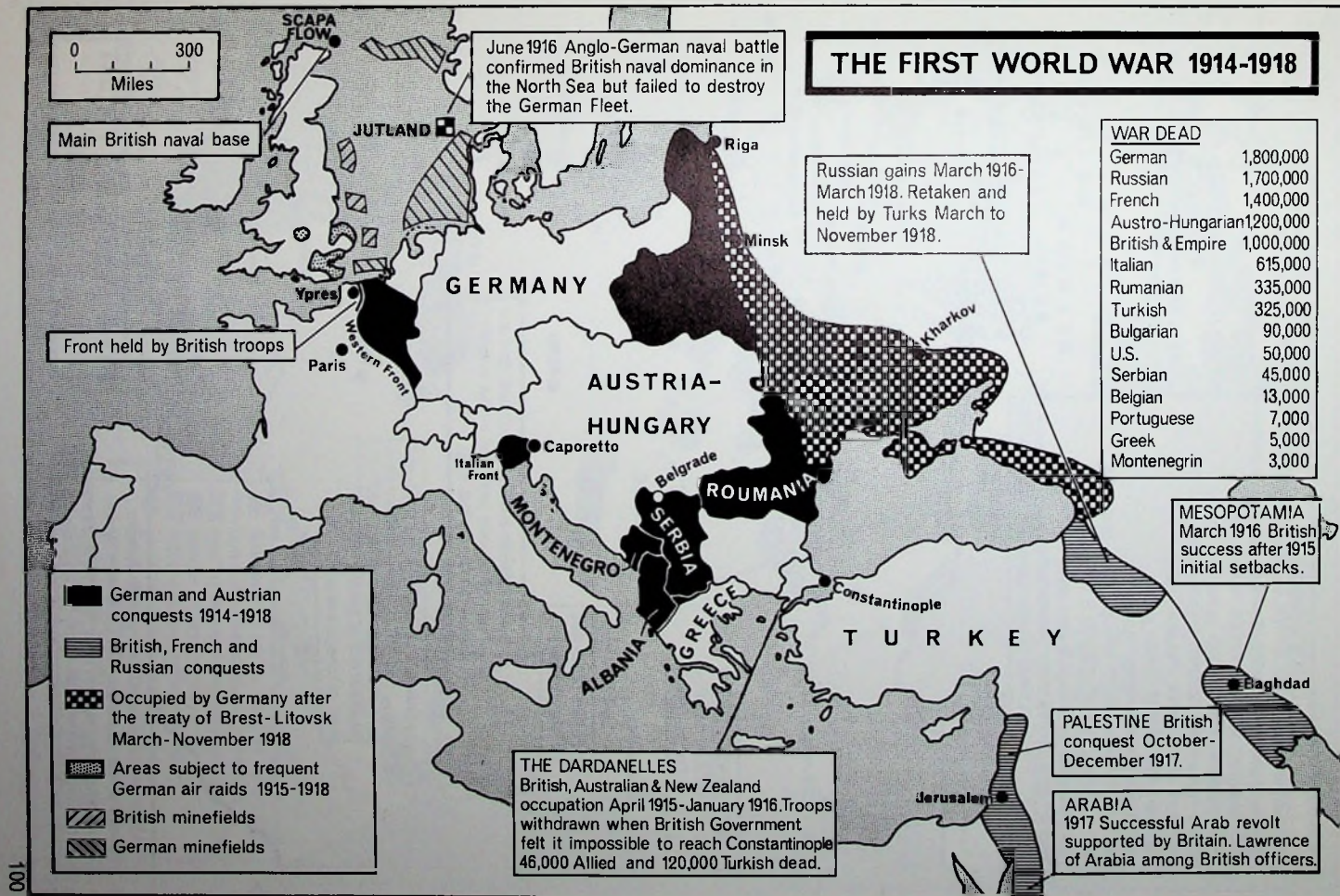
Bannagh

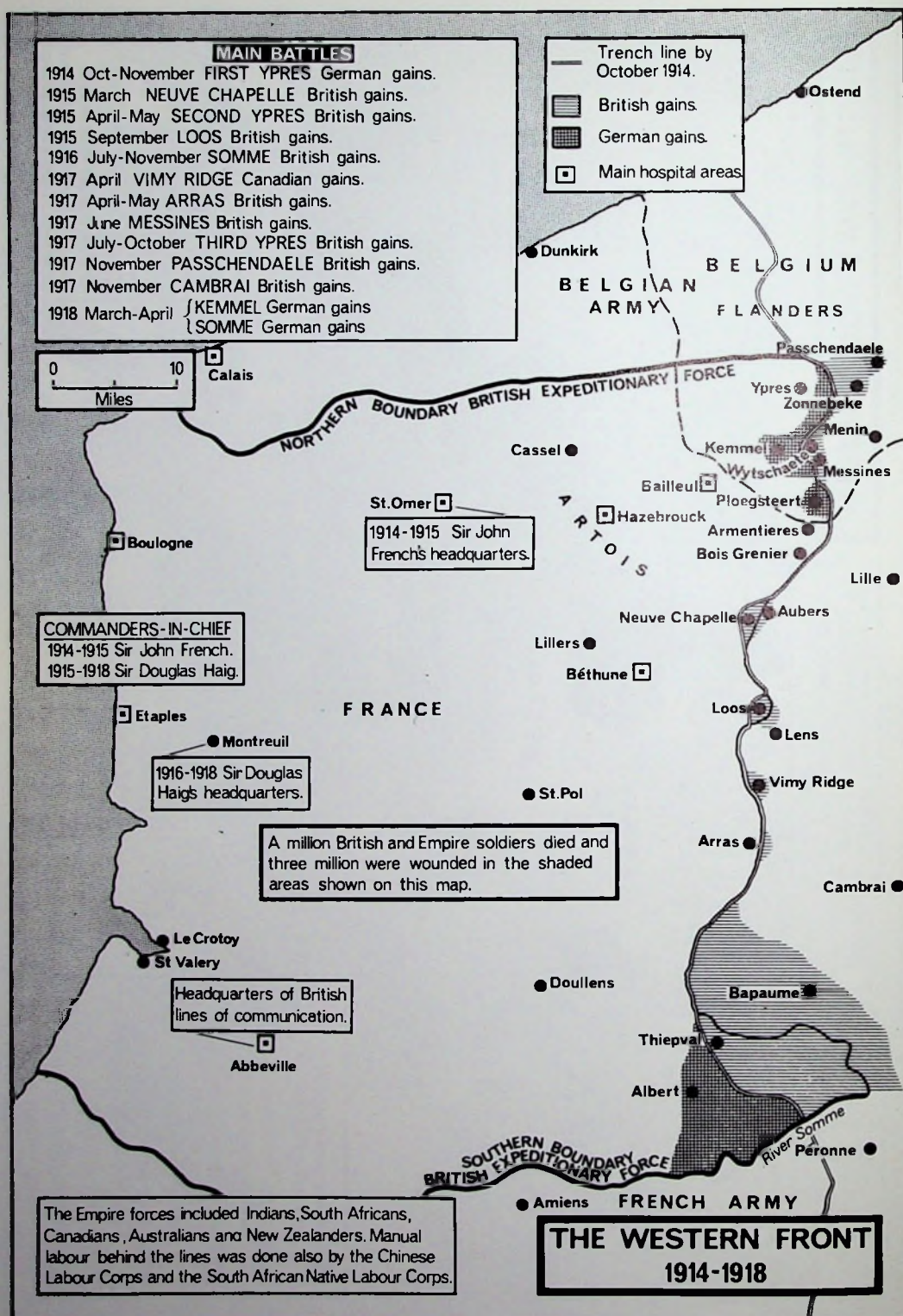
March 1916 German ship with military aid for Sinn Fein intercepted by a British warship.

0 50
Miles

BRITISH DIPLOMACY 1904-1914







INDUSTRIAL UNREST 1920-1939

1924 First Labour Government
 1926 General Strike, broken by
 Conservative Government
 1929-1931 Second Labour Government

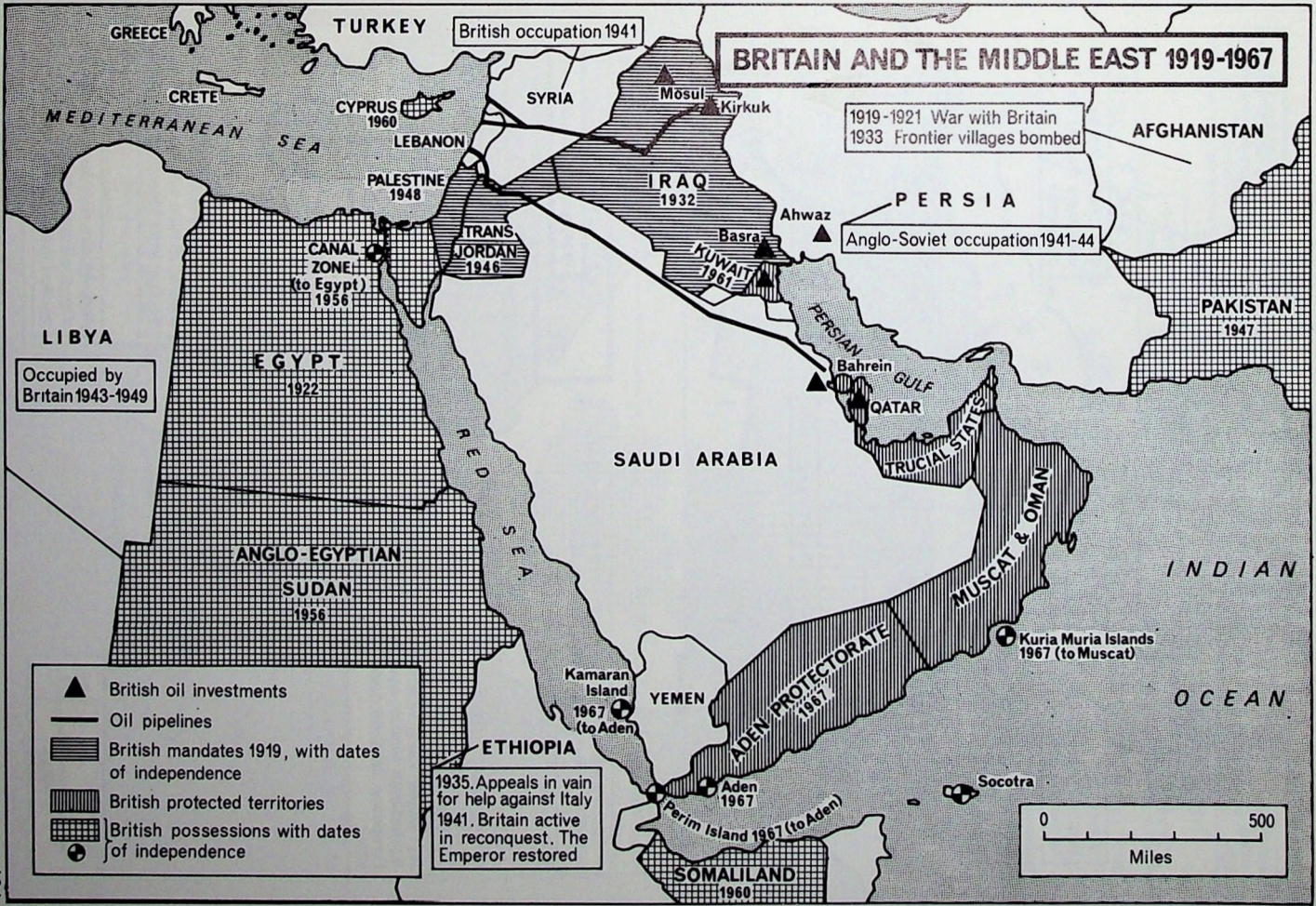
May 1920 London dockers refuse to
 load munitions on 'Jolly George'
 for Polish defence against Russia

- ★ Sabotage on railway lines by miners 1926
- ← Unemployed miners' hunger march 1936
- ▨ Area of heaviest unemployment (over 60%)
- Serious unemployment
- ▧ Tythe payment resistance 1923
- Ⓢ Areas of frequent strike action:
 South Wales 1920's
 Lancashire 1930's
 Glasgow early 1930's
 Newcastle early 1920's, late 1930's

0 50
 Miles

[illegible][illegible]

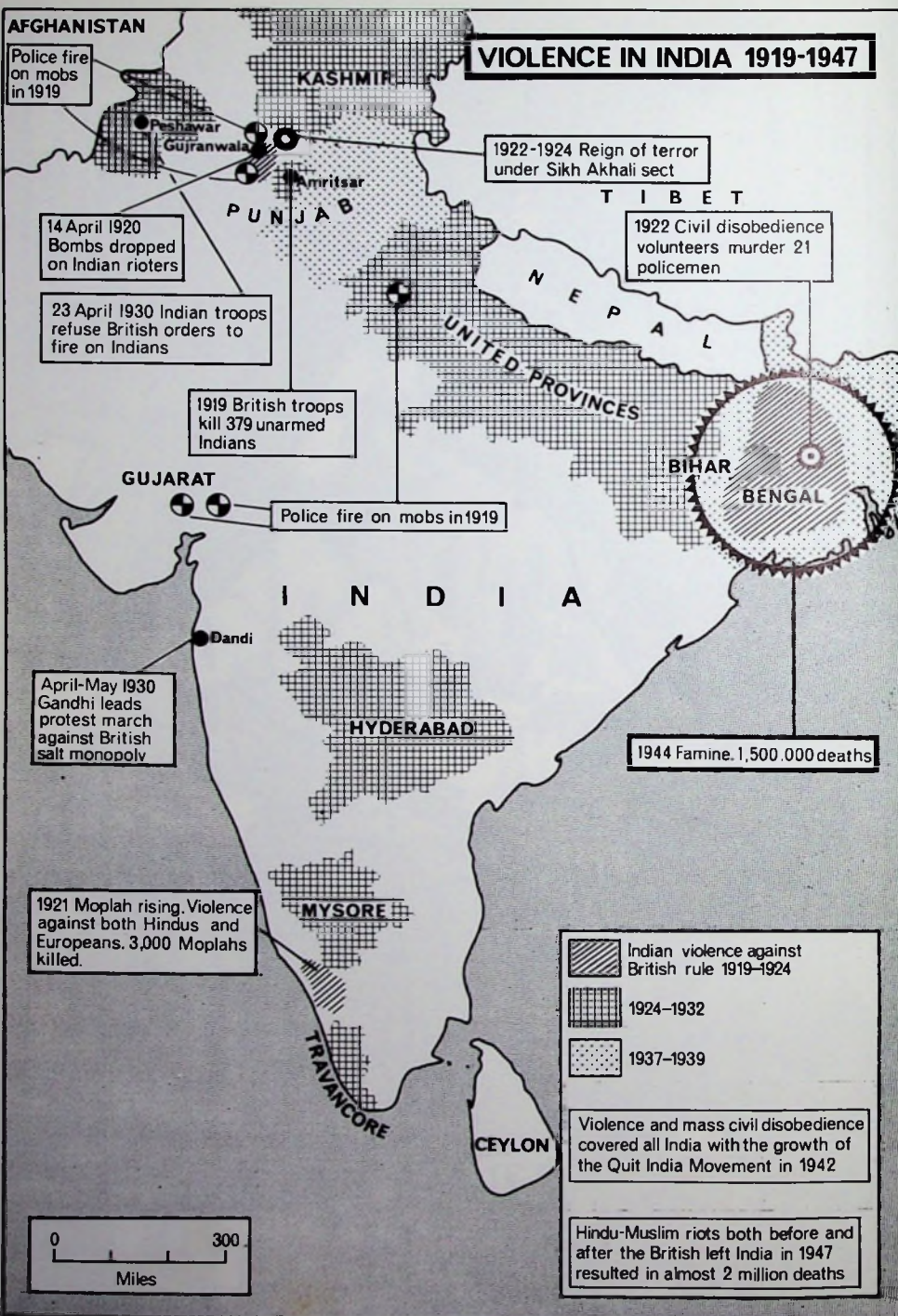
BRITAIN AND THE MIDDLE EAST 1919-1967

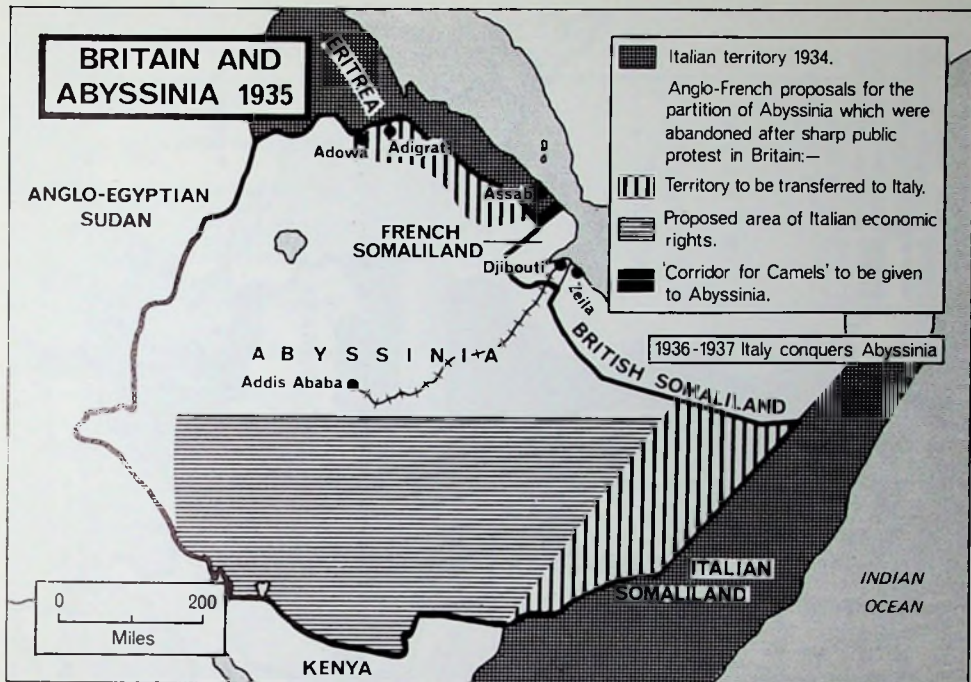


AFGHANISTAN

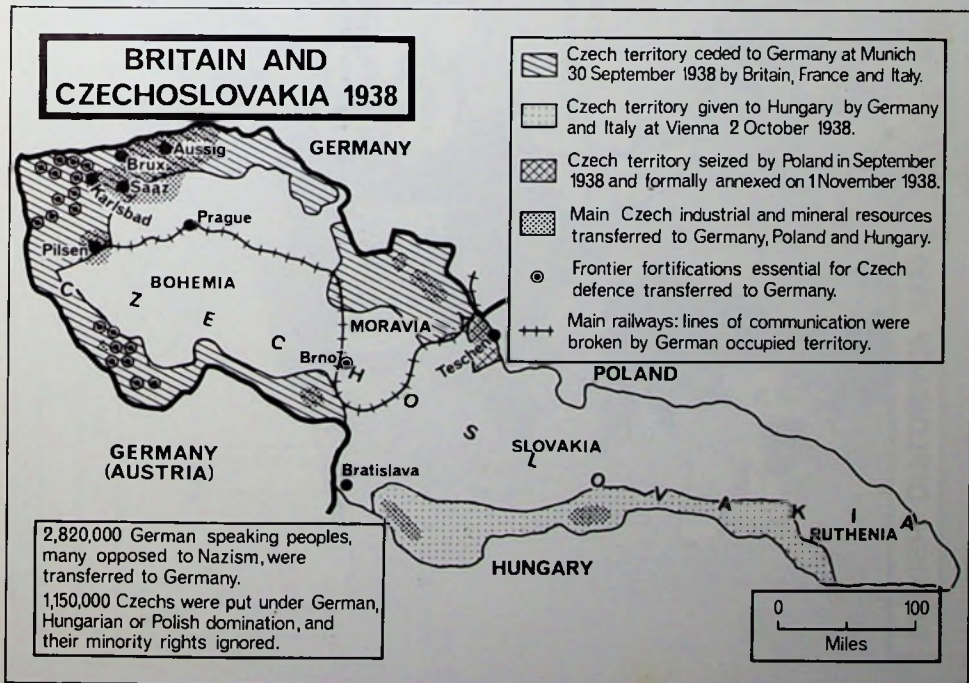
Police fire on mobs in 1919

VIOLENCE IN INDIA 1919-1947



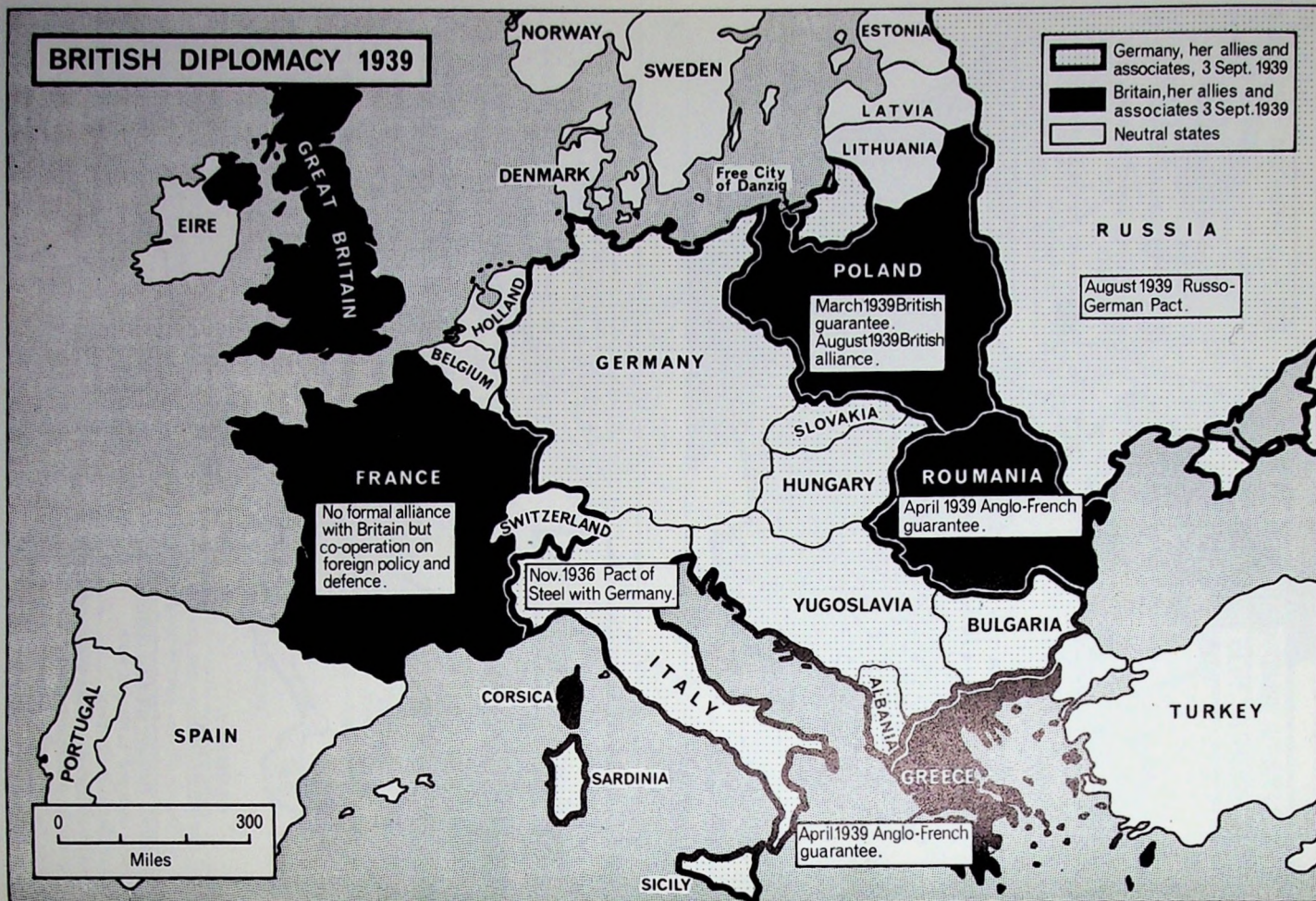


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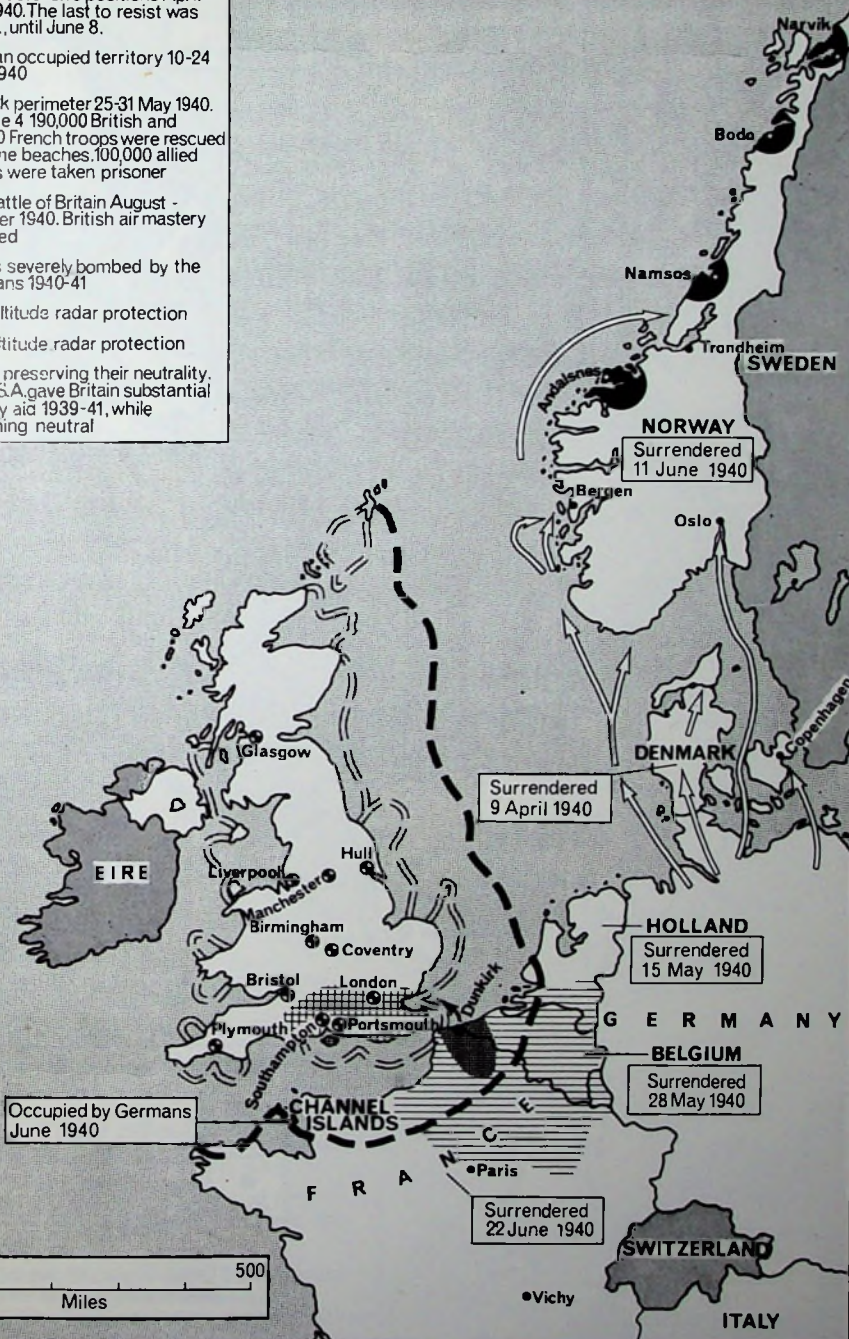
107

BRITISH DIPLOMACY 1939

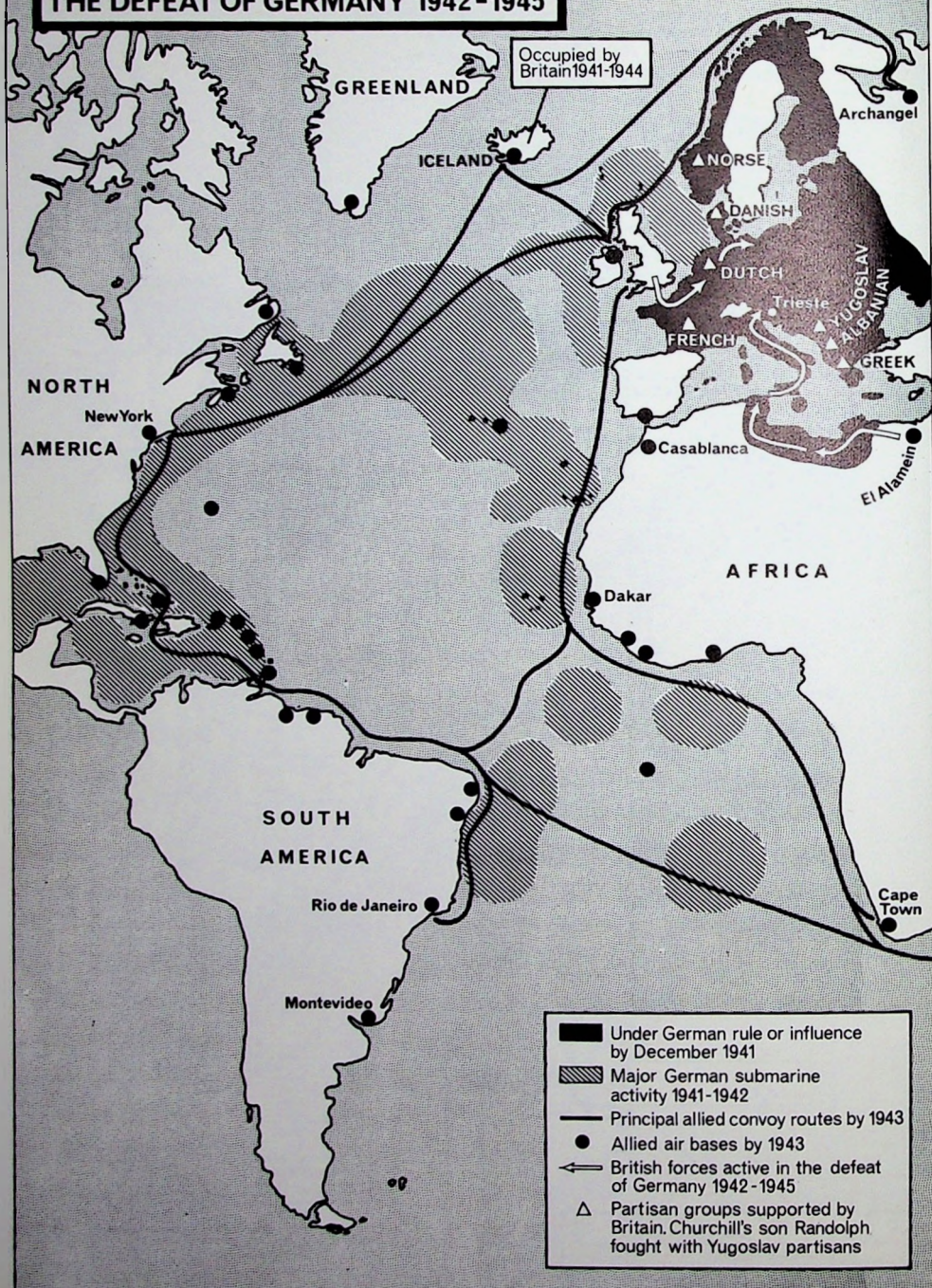


THE GERMAN THREAT TO BRITAIN 1939-1941

- German attacks April 1940
- British defensive positions April - May 1940. The last to resist was Narvik, until June 8.
- ▨ German occupied territory 10-24 May 1940
- Dunkirk perimeter 25-31 May 1940. By June 4 190,000 British and 140,000 French troops were rescued from the beaches. 100,000 allied troops were taken prisoner
- ▨ The Battle of Britain August - October 1940. British air mastery retained
- ⊙ Towns severely bombed by the Germans 1940-41
- ▨ High altitude radar protection
- ▨ Low altitude radar protection
- ▨ States preserving their neutrality. The U.S.A. gave Britain substantial military aid 1939-41, while remaining neutral

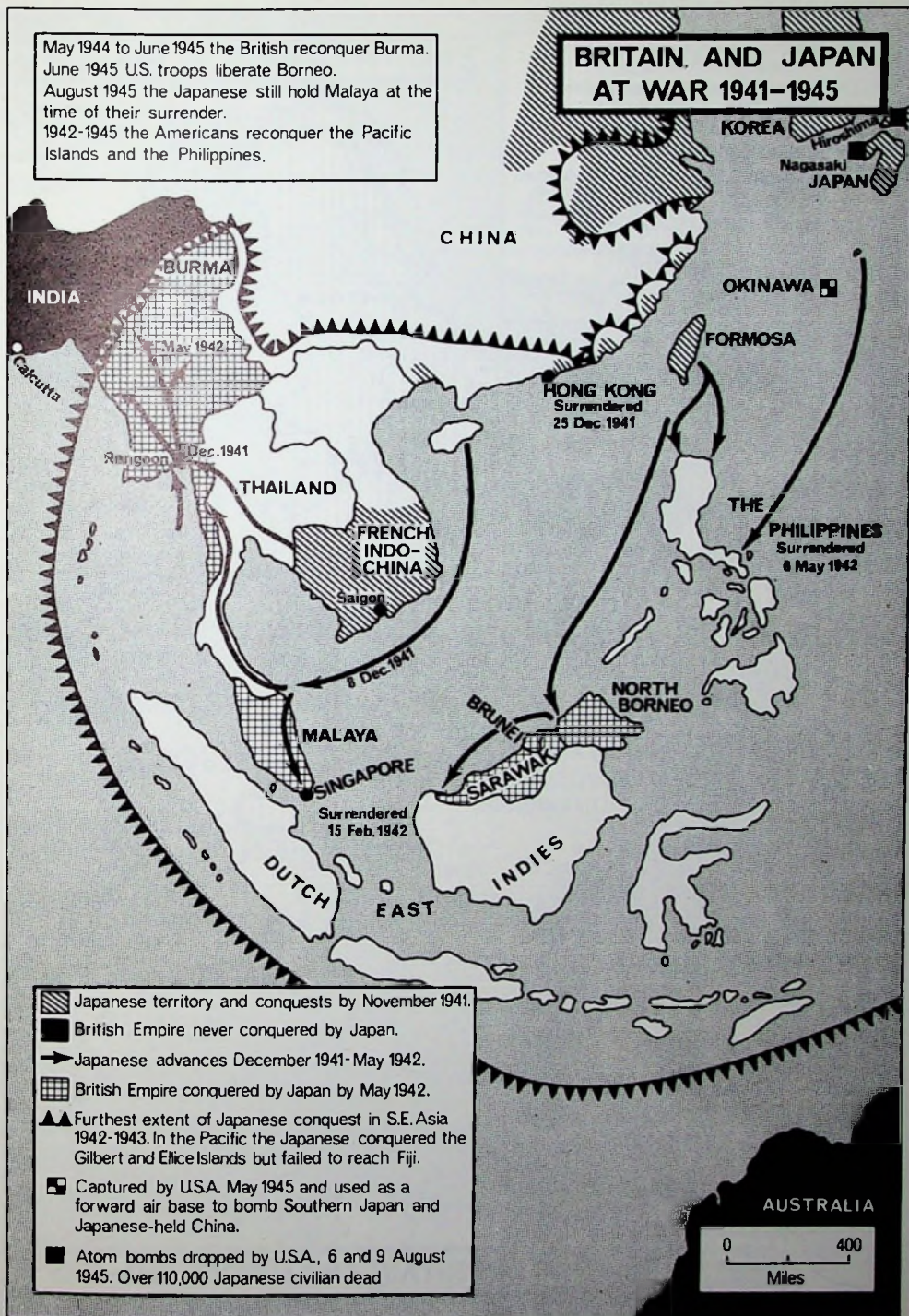


THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY 1942-1945



May 1944 to June 1945 the British reconquer Burma.
 June 1945 U.S. troops liberate Borneo.
 August 1945 the Japanese still hold Malaya at the time of their surrender.
 1942-1945 the Americans reconquer the Pacific Islands and the Philippines.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN AT WAR 1941-1945

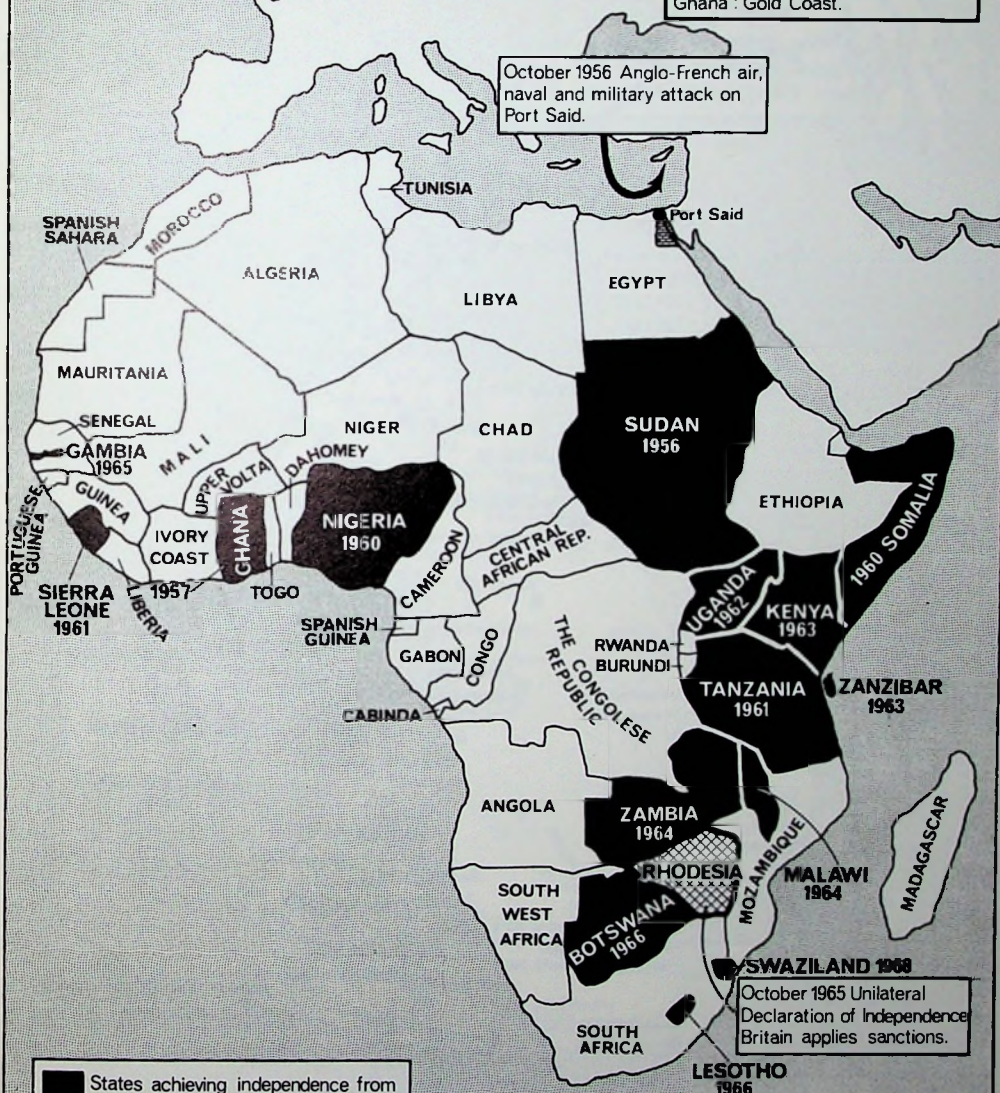




BRITAIN IN AFRICA 1947-1968

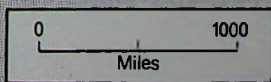
Names before independence.
 Botswana: Bechuanaland.
 Lesotho: Basutoland.
 Zambia: Northern Rhodesia.
 Malawi: Nyasaland.
 Tanzania: Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
 Ghana: Gold Coast.

October 1956 Anglo-French air,
 naval and military attack on
 Port Said.





October 1965 Unilateral
 Declaration of Independence
 Britain applies sanctions.

- States achieving independence from Britain since 1947
- Last British African possession by 1968
- Suez Canal Zone occupied by Britain until 1956





BRITAIN 1945-1966

-  Continuous growth of population 1930-1960
-  Continuous fall of population 1930-1960
- Towns where more than 10% of the population in private dwellings live two to a room (figures for 1958)
- ⊕ New towns built since 1945
- ⊙ Oil Refineries 1966
- ⊗ Nuclear Power Stations in operation by 1966
- Drillings for Natural Gas 1964-1966
- ⊙ Hydro-electric power stations

MAIN WAVES OF IMMIGRANTS

1880-1905 RUSSIAN JEWISH REFUGEES
 1933-1939 GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEES
 1956 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES
 1956-1960 INDIAN, PAKISTANI AND WEST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

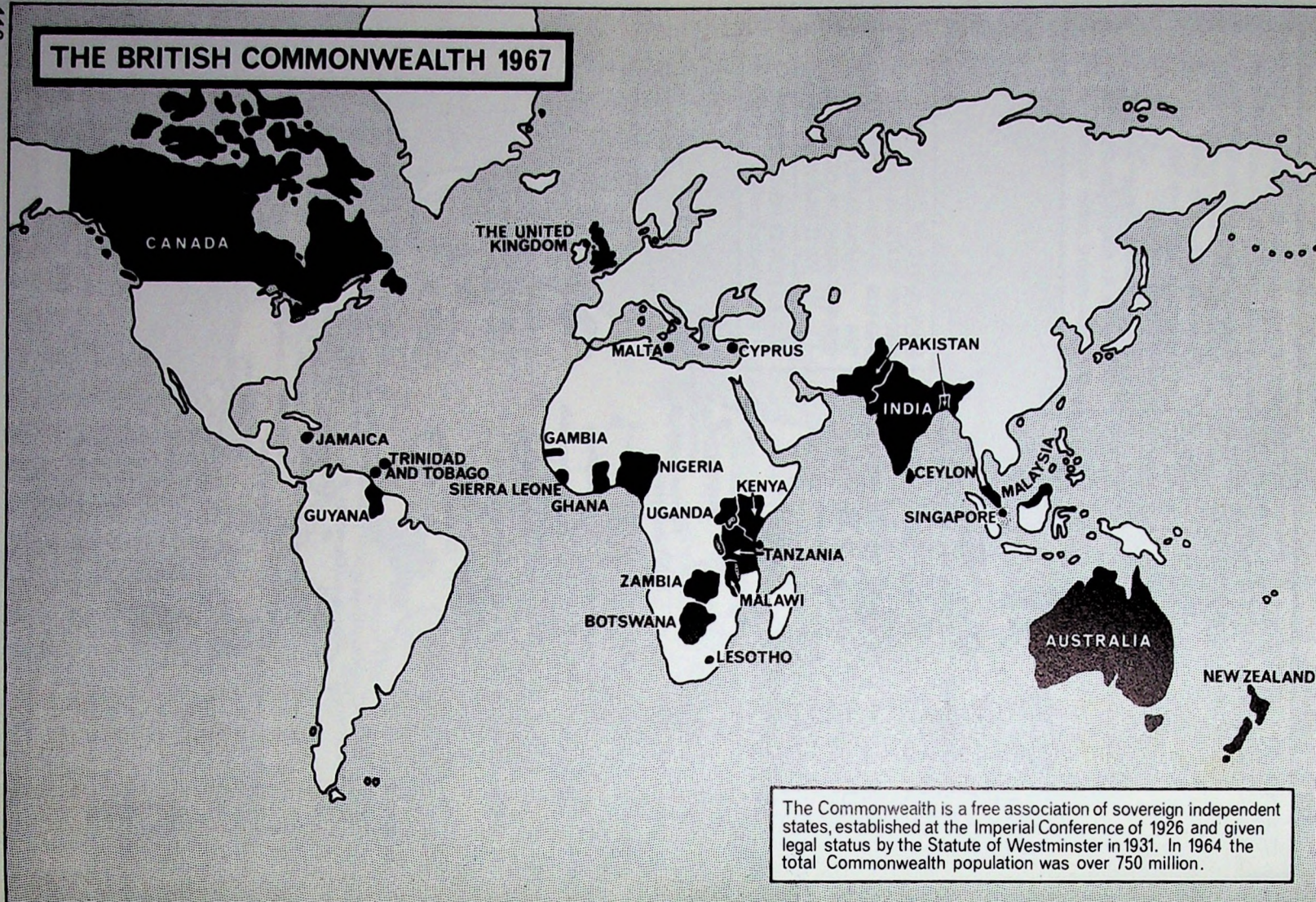
POPULATION IN 1961: 50,368,455
 of whom nearly 8 million in London area



0 60
 Miles

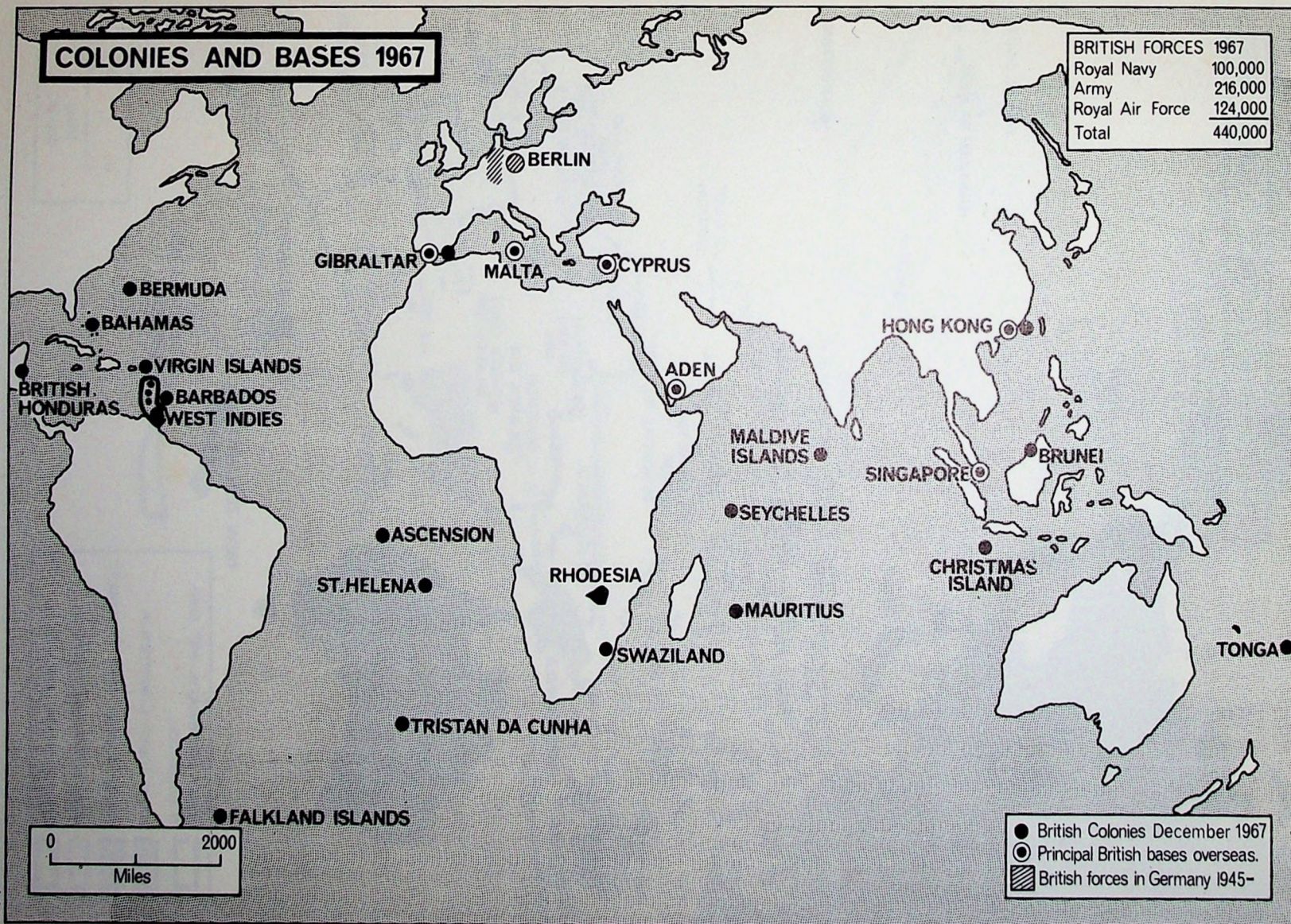
1945-1965 ROAD DEAD 121,797

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH 1967



COLONIES AND BASES 1967

BRITISH FORCES 1967	
Royal Navy	100,000
Army	216,000
Royal Air Force	124,000
Total	440,000



THE WESTERN PACIFIC SINCE 1945



British History Atlas

This remarkable new atlas sets out to present the history of Britain from earliest times to the present day, with maps that are clear and informative in design, without an excess of unnecessary topographical detail. A wide range of subjects is covered, showing changes in the social, religious, political and economic development of the country as well as the major wars and campaigns, explorations and expansions. Many of the maps are notable for their unusual and revealing approach to familiar events and topics in British history, and show the development of many aspects of British life, such as transport, agriculture, trade, industry and social unrest. At the same time, each map is carefully planned and designed to illustrate its subject in such a way that all the relevant detail can be grasped immediately.

Martin Gilbert was born in 1936, and educated at Highgate School and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a Research Scholar at St Antony's College, Oxford, for two years, and is now a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1965 he spent five months as Visiting Professor at the University of South Carolina. His previous publications include *The Appeasers* (with Richard Gott) ; *The European Powers 1900-45*; *Plough My Own Furrow: the Life of Clifford Allen*; *Dunlop Smith: Servant of India*; *Britain and Germany Between the Wars*; *Winston Churchill* (Clarendon Biographies) ; *Recent History Atlas*; and *The Roots of Appeasement*.